FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EUROPE'S ROLE IN U.S. STRATEGY DISCUSSED

PM061541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua article: "Europe: Anxieties and Hopes"]

[Text] Washington -- An anxious fall has come to Europe this year. From the North Cape in the north to Spain's Punta de Tarifa in the south, from Cape Roca in the west to the gray Urals in the east, half a billion Europeans, representing various nations, cultures and social systems, are watching with ever-increasing concern as the storm clouds gather over their continent.

No, these are not the intrigues of nature. Vesuvius and Etna are not releasing smoke, the Rhine and the Thames are not bursting their banks, the Mediterranean and the Aegean are not raging. Volcanic eruptions and cyclones of another kind are maturing on land and sea in Europe. They relate to political meteorology. Though, to be absolutely accurate, it must be said that this "maturing" has its foundations at the other end of the earth, in quite another part of the globe -- on the North American Continent. It is U.S. imperialism and militarism which are playing the role of a nuclear missile Zeus, trying, unlike the mythological deity, to rape not the daughter of Phoenician king Agenor, Europa, but the peace and security of the continent which bears her name.

The very concept of "Europe" can be interpreted in different ways, depending on who is doing the interpreting -- a man or a misanthropist, a representative of culture or of barbarity. For the first group Europe is the cradle of civilization and has suffered in endless bloody wars to gain the right to a peaceful life. For the second group it is a theater of hostilities. With this second group in mind, Italian General Nino Pasti, former deputy commander of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, noted: "There is an interesting American expression which states that Europe (the general meant Western Europe -- M.S.) is 'expendable material, or in other words, something which is used for a certain purpose, as a cartridge for a rifle, for instance. The rifle (in this case, the United States) remains unharmed, while the cartridge (European cannon fodder) will be destroyed in the event of a conflict."

The Italian general drew the comparison with the rifle and the cartridge in order to demonstrate clearly and graphically the essence of the American strategy of "limited nuclear war." The strategy is fallacious, since in the nuclear missile age the "rifle" is threatened with the same end as the "cartridge." But this Pentagon strategy is not only fallacious, but criminal; it is not only unsubstantiated in military terms, it is flagrantly contrary to human reason and conscience. "Expendable material?" What -- the Sistine Chapel and Cologne Cathedral? The Louvre and Westminister Abbey? The descendants of the people who created them, who are now augmenting their continent's spiritual and material values?

Taking a bird's eye view of the European theater of hostilities in fall 1981, even the naked eye can easily observe two currents which have the same source but pursue completely opposite goals. The first current is the fall peace offensive by the peoples of Western Europe, who are saying a resolute "no!" to the transatlantic authors of the "rifle and cartridge" strategy, "no!: to Pershings and Tomahawks, "no!" to the neutron bomb, "no!" to the utterly mendacious, false policy of NATO's "arms upgrading." The second current is the fall military maneuvers by the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces, the endless "Ocean Venture," "Ocean Safari," "Autumn Forge-81" and so on, which sound fine but have a sinister meaning, which are 28 in number, embracing a vast territory from Norway to Turkey, provocatively going right up to the borders of the socialist world and criminally "integrating" the use of conventional, chemical and nuclear weapons. The first current is life-giving, the second -- life-sapping. The first expresses the will of Europe's peoples, the second -- the criminal designs of the military-industrial complex in the United States and NATO.

The first wants to see Europe a continent of peace and cooperation, the second treats it as "expendable material." Suffice it to say that under secret Pentagon plans which have become known, the strategists across the ocean -- those Doctor Strangeloves for real, not just in the movies, suffering from nuclear madness -- have marked out more than 23,000 targets for nuclear strikes on the European Continent!

In ancient times people said that the first victim of impending war is the truth. NATO's leading circles now worship only one god -- the unrestrained arms race. For them everything is acceptable as long as it accords with that goal, and deception is not only acceptable, but necessary. In this orgy of misinformation a central place is occupied by the "Soviet military threat" myth. It goes round and round with the insane endlessness of the story of the white bull [allusion unknown]. It goes round and round to the point of madness, day and night, assailing the public with a loathsome mixture of petty roguery and Goebbels-style great lies.

A new example of this is the pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" recently published by the Pentagon with a foreword by its chief, Caspar Weinberger. It has already been publicized as the "broadest exposure of secret data" allegedly in the possession of the American special services. One of the main aims of this "broadest exposure" is the attempt to dispel the anxieties of West Europeans, who suspect -- and with good reason -- that Washington is more interested in the unrestrained arms race than in talks with the Soviet Union on strengthening peace and security in Europe. Properly speaking there is nothing new in the new Pentagon pamphlet. The lie which runs right through it is, as the saying goes, an "old chestnut." It was in this armor that the fateful decisions of the Brussels NATO Council session appeared to the world in December 1979 -- decisions on the deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missile facilites -- 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 ground-based Tomahawk cruise missiles.

Now, on the eve of the second anniversary of that NATO decision, it is no secret that its aim is to attempt to wreck the established strategic equilibrium, give NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact and turn Western Europe into a bridgehead for a possible "preemptive" nuclear missile strike against the Soviet Union, and at the same time into the notorious "expendable material." (Pentagon strategists like to entertain the illusion of "limited" nuclear war to the last cartridge, that is, the last West European).

The new Pentagon falsehood, like its precursors, talks shamelessly about the Soviet Union's mythical "superiority" over NATO within Europe. (A similar falsehood, originating in Bonn, fixes that "superiority" at virtually 4.5 to 1. Not for nothing is it said that where the horse goes with its hoof, the crayfish follows with its claw). But the facts totally demolish these malicious fabrications. It is well known that for a number of years an approximate equality of medium-range nuclear arms has existed in Europe between the Soviet Union and NATO -- about 1,000 delivery vehicles on each side. For NATO, these are the American nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft (F-111, F-4) deployed at air bases in a number of West European countries; the FB-111 medium bombers; aircraft carrying nuclear weapons (A-6 and A-7 aircraft) on board American aircraft carriers -- more than 700 units in all; and also ground-based medium-range ballistic missiles, missile-carrying nuclear submarines and bombers belonging to the U.S. allies -- about 300 units in all. It should be stressed that all these facilities have a range (radius of operation) of 1,000 to 4,500 km and constitute a real threat to the Soviet Union's territory.

The facts cited above and their meaning are quite obvious. Nor are they exactly a closely guarded secret. In his book "A Duty To Speak Out," Adm Antoine Sanquinetti, deputy chief of the Main Staff of the French Navy, citing facts characterizing the relative might of the USSR and NATO in Europe and their parity, concludes "And although all this is very well known, some people manipulate falsified facts in the attempt to intimidate Europe."

No, it is not for the sake of the hypocritical "upgrading" that the Pentagon seeks to deploy another 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. After all, the implementation of these plans would lead not to "parity," but to a more than 50 percent superiority for NATO over the USSR in delivery vehicles and a still more substantial superiority in actual nuclear devices capable of being launched (or dropped). This fact is no secret. It is easy to become convinced of it without having any knowledge of strategy. You only have to be capable of the most elementary arithmetic. In this case we are dealing with the policy of the new Washington administration, which has declared the attainment of U.S. military superiority over the USSR to be its priority goal in the coming year.

Many Western military figures admit this. Thus, for instance, former Portuguese President Gen Costa Gomes writes that "the NATO decision (at the 1979 Brussels session -- M.S.) gives rise to an intensification and acceleration of the arms race and leads to a violation of the equilibrium between the strategic potentials of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The deployment of Pershing missiles and cruise missiles changes the correlation of forces which existed at the time of the signing of the SALT II agreement. Moreover it increases the threat of nuclear war in Europe and intensifies the danger that European states, in particular those which have agreed to deploy these weapons on their territory, will be the first victims in a future conflict."

But it is not only a question of the quantitative parameters of the Brussels decisions. They lead to a dangerous development of that quantity into a completely different, new quality. The point is that the American medium-range missiles are such, so to speak, in an abstract vacuum. Once deployed in Western Europe they become a strategic weapon in relation to the Soviet Union. This alone indicates their true purpose -- NATO needs them not for the defense of West European countries, but for inflicting "preemptive" strikes on Soviet ICBM's and other vitally important targets located in the western regions of the Soviet Union. The distance factor is exacerbated by the time factor. Thus, for instance, Pershing II missiles, with a range of 2,500 km, being highly accurate, can hit the sites in the Soviet Union on which they are targeted only 5-6 minutes after being launched.

In this respect the opinion of Western military experts who separate the strategic grain from the propaganda chaff is quite unanimous. West German Gen Gert Bastian, former commander of the Bundeswehr's 12th Panzer Division, stresses, for instance, that the deployment of Pershing II missiles "gives the Atlantic alliance a new doctrine" which attaches paramount importance not the the notorious "deterrence," but to the unleashing of nuclear war in Europe with a view to victory in a so-called "limited" nuclear war. Of course, should the need arise the Soviet Union will have an appropriate answer to all this. Our country has everything it needs to prevent the attainment of U.S. military superiority. But it should be taken into account that as a result of such a development of events the equilibrium will remain at a higher level, so Western Europe's security will not only not increase, it will be lessened, and the West European countries themselves will become even more dependent on the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

Curise missiles on the Pentagon conveyor belts, uninspired lies on its propaganda conveyor belts.... Despite all the falsehoods put out by Washington's five-sided building, the peoples of Europe are increasingly clearly aware of where the real threat to their continent emanates from. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR admits, "The world now sees the following picture: a militarist America and a peace-loving Soviet Union." The newspaper stresses: "At present, international affairs are dominated by talk from Washington about rearming and the complete absence of such talk in Moscow."

Yes, it is quite different appeals which the whole world now hears from Moscow -- appeals for peace, cooperation, detente. These are inspiring words, since they are backed up by deeds. The European public is particularly aware of their life-giving force this troubled fall.

In the interests of consolidating European security, the USSR proposes the consideration and reaching of agreement on the further extension both of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and of the zone of application of such measures, extending them to the entire European part of the USSR on condition that the Western states take a corresponding step. A major good-will step on the part of the Soviet Union is the proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR. The European public greeted with tremendous satisfaction the statement made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his recent meeting with leaders of the British Labor Party. L.I. Brezhnev expressed the opinion that with good will it is possible to resolve the problem of medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe. Here L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union does not intend to insist on maintaining the full number of missiles deployed in its western regions, and could make moves to reduce them, on condition, of course, that the Americans adopt a reasonable stance and that the question of the fulfillment of the well-known NATO decision is removed from the agenda.

The implementation of these Soviet initiatives pursues the noble goal of consolidating political detente in Europe and supplementing it with military detente. But naturally, this does not depend only on the Soviet Union. That is why the European public followed with such attention the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in New York. As the joint Soviet-American statement published after the first meeting says, in the course of the meeting the participants exchanged opinions on arms limitation questions, including those nuclear arms which were discussed earlier between representatives of the USSR and the United States in Geneva. They agreed that it is necessary to hold serious talks on those armaments, and on behalf of their governments they arranged to commence such talks in Geneva on 30 November.

While welcoming this, at the same time the West European public looks at the forthcoming talks from the only acceptable angle -- the criterion of practicality. In this connection certain observers warn that the United States will seek to artifically drag out the talks. Thus, for instance, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "Does the United States really have a serious attitude to these talks, or will the consultations be dragged out until such time as the new missiles (American missiles -- M.S.) appear in the regions intended for their deployment?" A reasonable question. It should be stressed that during the second Soviet-American meeting, A.A. Gromyko gave a principled assessment of the U.S. foreign policy course, particularly noting the fruitlessness of attempts to secure military superiority. In an exchange of opinions on arms limitation and disarmament questions A.A. Gromyko stressed the need to protect all the positive elements achieved in this sphere in the past, and also the importance of strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides in further talks on arms limitation -- both in relation to strategic arms and in relation to the relevant nuclear arms in Europe.

...The word "Europe" derives from the Phoenician word "eres" or "irib," meaning "sunset." Much has been said about the "sunset of Europe" by philosophers and preachers of pessimism. Europe's nuclear missile sunset is being planned in the Pentagon and NATO headquarters. But the philosophy of pessimism and the practice of militarism serve yesterday, and so they are ultimately doomed to failure. "Not preparations for war, which condemn the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the lofty platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, "but the strengthening of peace -- that is our guide to tomorrow."

This is the guide which the peoples of Europe are following. That is the guarantee that the fall of anxieties will inevitably be replaced by a spring of hopes.

BIRYUKOV ON DEBATE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

LD021636 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 2 Oct 81

["Lies for Export" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS -- Having convinced itself that the soap bubbles about the alleged use in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan of Soviet chemical weapons, which are let out in Washington and New York, are bursting, without reaching their aim, the U.S. administration has decided to transform its slanderous campaign by bringing closer the source of its inventions to those for whom they are designed. A team of "experts" of the State Department, the Pentagon and other official departments of the USA has been sent to Europe. They set out without delay to carry out their mission. In Paris, the first leg of their tour of the capitals of the leading West European states, these "experts", who refused to give their names, held their first press conference at the U.S. Embassy without literally taking a rest. They claimed that they had come to Europe in order to bring to the attention of the Europeans "indirect, but convincing" (sic) proofs of the "use of toxic chemicals" in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan by the troops supported by the Soviet Union.

The anonymous experts have, apparently, taken into consideration the fact that the West European nations are very much skeptical about the inventions fabricated by the U.S. CIA, the allegations that the Soviet Union and the countries friendly to it are responsible for the use of toxic agents. These allegations were made in the press by American journalists cooperating with the CIA and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Therefore they made the reservation that they would not put forward direct charges against the USSR and instead produce "evidence" that these toxic agents "could not have been produced in the areas" where, as the "experts" claim, they were used. The "experts" also promised that they would send their "evidence" to the United Nations Organization in order, as they put it, "to prevent further casualties as a result of the use of that weapon."

One can only wonder at Washington's cynicism and hypocrisy, the stubbornness which it shows in trying to lay the blame at the wrong door, accusing others of what it has long been implicated. As the West German SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG pointed out the other day, Western secret services could easy get soil samples to prove that chemical weapons were really used in Afghanistan, "had they been really used." A correspondent of the Swiss BASLER ZEITUNG has also failed to find such proofs when he was trying to get them in Pakistan from the local authorities, Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are under treatment in hospitals after their raids into Afghanistan, and, at last, from representatives of the International Red Cross. But the Afghan authorities have succeeded in catching in action and rendering harmless counter-revolutionaries who were supplied with chemical weapons by the CIA and then sent into their country.

In an attempt to prove Washington's inventions, a CIA agent produced a plant which he brought from Southeast Asia, with a single leaf remaining on its stalk as "evidence" of the use of Soviet-made chemical toxic agents (the so-called "yellow rain"). But this "proof" has turned out to be a "fraud". The chemicals contained in it are found even in the foods used by the Americans. At the same time there are plenty of real proofs of the large-scale use by Washington of chemical weapons in Indochina which had a ruinous effect on every living thing. Their victims were not only inhabitants of the countries of Indochina, but those who perpetrated crimes against humanity -- American soldiers. The U.S. administration apparently very much needs a smokescreen of slanders against the USSR in order to justify the implementation of chemical war programmes, which have been planned by the Pentagon, the measures to build up the arsenals of chemical, biological and other types of mass destruction weapons, which the USA is ready to use in any part of the world if it meets its "vital interests".

POLAND PRESENTS NAZI CRIMES BODY REPORT TO UN

LD060920 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 6 Oct, TASS -- Poland's permanent representation to the United Nations Organization has addressed [to] the U.N. secretary-general the text of the report by the Main Commission for the Investigation of German Nazi Crimes in Poland. It stresses the necessity of strict observance by all states without exception of the international convention, which was approved by the United Nations Organization in 1968, on the non-application of the statute of limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

MINISTER SAYS TRADE WITH WEST, JAPAN EXPANDING

LD061224 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct, TASS -- The trade relations between the USSR and industrially developed capitalist countries "are stable and have a persistent trend towards expansion," said Nikolay Patolichev, the minister of foreign trade of the USSR, interviewed by a correspondent of the VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA (Foreign Trade) magazine.

The minister said that the FRG for many years had been holding first place in trade with the USSR. In the last ten years this trade went up more than ten times and by 1980 was 5,800 million roubles worth. In 1980, trade with France rose by 43 percent over 1979 to equal 3,800 million roubles. The business contacts with Finland, the minister stressed, "may serve as a splendid example of mutually-advantageous equal cooperation between countries with a differing social order." He added that Soviet trade with Austria was approaching the 1,000 million roubles mark. Further expansion of industrial cooperation and construction of various projects in the two countries was envisaged. A big contract, signed last year with the British "Imperial Chemical Industries" provided for the reciprocal delivery of chemicals.

Commenting on the development of economic relations with the United States Nikolay Patrolichev remarked that in 1980 trade had been almost cut 50 per cent as compared with 1979. Reactionary circles in the United States seek to inflict economic damage upon the Soviet Union. The grain embargo, however, for instance, did not produce any results and the American farmers were the only losers. "Our country," the minister of foreign trade emphasised, "is in favour of full normalisation of commercial and economic relations with the United States and in favour of their development on a mutually-advantageous and equal foundation."

Speaking of trade with Japan, the minister said that if one regarded the preceding five-year plan period as a whole "it can be regarded as successful." Reciprocal deliveries approximately doubled over the previous five years. But the Japanese Government, following in the wake of the United States, set up a.tifical barriers in trade with the USSR. "As a result, 1980 witnessed a steep decline," Nikolay Patolichev noted. "Japan, which was trade partner number of two [as received] of the USSR in the capitalist world, dropped to fifth place."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CONFERENCE OF CP'S IN ATHENS

PM011541 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September carries on page 4 a 1,200-word TASS-attributed report datelined Athens, 28 September on the meeting of eastern Mediterranean, Near and Middle East and Red Sea region communist parties.

The PRAVDA summary notes the declaration's expression of concern at the deterioration in the international situation; condemnation of "U.S. imperialism's" Gulf and Near East policy and "plots" against various Arab countries and the Palestinians; confidence that these plans can be thwarted; support for the USSR's proposal for an international conference on the Near East; advocacy of a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict; solidarity with the DRA and support for its 24 August proposals; advocacy of unity among all "anti-imperialist and patriotic forces" to counter the "threats from imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction"; welcome for Brezhnev's congress proposals on curbing the arms race; condemnation of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism; and emphasis on the need for communist unity based on "Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CHEMICAL CONGRESS HEARS ALIYEV, KOSTANDOV

Aliyev Address

PM0211133 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 22 September G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a group of eminent Soviet and foreign scientists and specialists participating in the 12th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry, being held in Baku.

Warmly greeting the guests, Comrade Aliyev noted that the Baku people and all Azerbaijan working people are displaying great interest in the work of the chemists' representative forum. And that is natural since the congress, an important event in the country's scientific life, is at the same time a significant phenomenon in the republic's social life. After all, outstanding representatives of Soviet chemical science and industry and eminent chemists from the socialist and capitalist countries have come to the capital of Azerbaijan. Never before has such a sparkling constellation of world-famous scientists gathered on Azerbaijan soil for a single forum, although many major all-union and international symposiums and congresses are held in Baku.

It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction, G.A. Aliyev stressed, that we welcomed the greetings addressed to the congress participants by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The message to the scientists and specialists from the leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state imparted special significance to the work of the congress and raises still higher the role and prestige of chemical science and industry. At the same time it emphasizes scientists' responsibility for the results of their labor and the solution of the tasks facing them. And we are sure that you will be up to these lofty demands, that the results of the congress will be fruitful and that it will be an important new stage in the development of chemistry in the country.

The scientists' meeting in Baku is determining ways of further developing chemistry, and that is a great and noble objective because the significance of science, chemistry included, is constantly growing. Attending the congress and hearing the reports, we felt the magnitude of its role in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the program for communist building in our country. At the same time we were convinced once again of the boundlessness of science's potential and the significance of its discoveries in the life of human society.

Soviet chemical science has scaled lofty peaks, Comrade Aliyev continued. That is the result of the fruitful creative work of our scientists, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the employees of the scientific research institutions working in the sphere of chemistry or related sectors and also of numerous VUZ departments. However, it is no longer possible today to speak of their effectiveness unless the achievements of chemical science are employed in production.

Consequently, the enormous successes which chemistry has achieved are also the result of the large amount of labor performed by the thousands-strong army of chemical industry workers. And we want to express heartfelt thanks to all those who ensure the intensive development of chemical science and the practical application of its results.

Chemical science and industry have been greatly developed in Azerbaijan. And that is why the high assessment which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave of our republic's contribution to the achievements of chemical science and production is profoundly satisfying. The holding of the congress in Baku will render tremendous assistance to our republics scientists and production workers and will promote the further accelerated development of Azerbaijani chemistry and all sectors of the national economy connected with it.

Noting then the distinguishing feature of the Baku meeting, in which major foreign scientists and specialists are widely represented, Comrade Aliyev said that the pooling of scientists' efforts with a view to increasing still further the return on research in the interests of mankind is one of the most important tasks at the present stage. He voiced the conviction that scientific cooperation and contacts between scientists of the USSR and foreign countries will continue to strengthen and become still more fruitful. This cooperation is mutually useful both in the sphere of science and in the sphere of the production of material assets. It also makes a considerable contribution to normalizing the international situation, intensifying the peoples' mutual understanding and consolidating peace and security. We know what war threatens and we urge all scientists, including those working on the creation of the means of destruction, to seek to exclude the danger of war from the life of society. I want to believe that the meetings of scientists, like the present meeting in Baku, will promote the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

G.A. Aliyev told the guests about the successes of Soviet Azerbaijan in all spheres of the economy, science and culture, stressing that these remarkable achievements are the convincing result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and a graphic testimony to the great vital strength of the ideas of Great October. He wished the scientists new creative successes in their humanitarian work which can and must serve man and the cause of peace and progress.

Kostandov Address

PM021141 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 22 September carries on pages 1-2 a 5,200-word AZERINFORM report entitled "The Creative Union of Science and Production" on the opening of the 12th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry in Baku on 21 September. The report contains the 2,800-word apparent text of the speech delivered by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Kostandov outlines the role of chemistry in the national economy and the areas of research of relevance to industry. He stresses the importance of scientific research in fuel and in compensating for the "oil shortage," which he asserts will increase, and stresses the need to find "alternative types of fuel and raw material sources."

GOVERNMENT GREETS CHEMICAL PHYSICS GROUP

PM011423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 1

[USSR Council of Ministers message to International Symposium on Chemical Physics]

[Text] To the participants in the International Symposium on Chemical Physics:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in the International Symposium on Chemical Physics devoted to the 50th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemical Physics.

The creation of this Institute marked the emergence and establishment of a new science -- chemical physics. The Institute is now a leading center for the study of the structure of matter, the kinetics and mechanism of chemical changes, chain reactions and combustion processes. The fundamental discoveries by the Institute's scientists in various spheres of chemical physics have had a beneficial influence on the development of this science in our country and abroad. The Soviet school of chemical physics has made a substantial contribution to the improvement of our country's scientific and technical and economic potential.

The solution of many important tasks for the development of highly productive manufacturing processes, the creation of a new materials, the rational use of fuel and raw material resources, environmental conservation, the creation of effective medicines, and the cultivation of highly productive plant strains is linked with the further development of chemical physics.

The extensive use of scientific achievements for the people's benefit is possible if peace is preserved on earth and the threat of nuclear war is averted.

The USSR Council of Ministers expresses the conviction that the symposium's work will promote the intensification of scientific ties between scientists of different countries and the further progress of chemical physics. We wish your symposium's success.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

WEINBERGER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY PLANS

LD061712 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Oct, TASS -- The Reagan administration is seeking to push through Congress its militaristic superprogramme of the build up of strategic nuclear armaments. That was the aim, specifically, of a speech of the Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The chief of the Pentagon extolled in every way the administration's plans of creating and deploying new strategic MX ground-based strategic missiles, sea-based missiles and also a fleet of B-1 strategic bombers. The defence secretary emphasised that no other American administration since the time of President Eisenhower introduced such a broad and large-scale strategic programme. He actually made no secret of the fact that this programme, which is to cost the American taxpayers 180,000 million dollars in the next five years, has the aim to try to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon, without waiting for approval of the militaristic project by the Congress, has already embarked upon its realisation. The Defence Department announced the signing of contracts to design the B-1 bomber with its main contractors -- the military-industrial corporations Rockwell International, Boeing and Iton [as received] Corporation.

In accordance with the programme, the administration plans to build at least 100 such new strategic bombers which are to be equipped with cruise missiles. The total cost of the fleet is 19,700 million dollars.

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON CIA ROLE VIEWED

LD062104 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Oct, TASS -- The Reagan administration, in an effort to crush the resistance to its militaristic course that is mounting in the United States decided to use the U.S. special services to suppress dissention.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that Reagan sent to the Congress a draft presidential decree which widens considerably the scope of the CIA activities in conducting "internal operations" for surveillance of U.S. citizens and public organisations in the United States. In addition to the U.S. secret police -- the FBI, which plays the main role in surveillance of Americans -- the espionage department will be engaged in this, too.

The CBS television company notes that the CIA will be allowed to conduct surveillance of all whom it regards as "suspect." Thus the presidential decree actually sanctions the violation by the Central Intelligence Agency of the fundamental constitutional rights of ordinary Americans.

The New York TIMES writes that in order to collect more information about "suspect" Americans, the CIA agents can go as far as their colleagues from the FBI in such operations as perlustration of private correspondence, sending of spies and provocateurs to various public organisations. The decree ensures that such illegal actions will be absolutely uncontrolled. The CIA leadership will not need to inform anyone, including the Congress, about crimes committed by agents at the "call of duty."

The espionage department, just as the FBI, will be tapping telephone conversations on a legal ground, so to say, not secretely, as before. Its agents will be able to perlustrate unobstructed private correspondence of Americans, to break into their homes without any warrant, to make searches and install eavesdropping devices.

The Reagan decree is another repressive measure of the present administration which actually proclaimed a total war on dissention of any kind. The bill introduced by the White House and envisaging persection by law of any American for revealing any information about the criminal operation by the CIA, even if they were received from open sources, was approved by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress a few days ago.

The presidential decree has such an openly unconstitutional character, so clearly exposes the myth about U.S. "democracy" that it caused concern in the congressional circles. Senator Joseph Biden warned that if the decree goes into force civil rights of Americans and constitutional freedoms will be seriously endangered.

U.S. PLANNING 'MILITARIZATION' OF OUTER SPACE

LD061724 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 6 Oct, TASS -- Having embarked on the dangerous path of intensive military preparations, the U.S. administration is actively preparing for a militarisation of outer space. According to the newspaper New York POST, President Reagan has given the Pentagon a green light for the creation of ultra-modern types of weapons that would enable the USA to wage a war in outer space even before the end of this century.

Quoting well-informed Pentagon sources, the New York POST writes, that presently the war department is examining two methods of warfare in outer space. The first provides for the creation of a one-seater spaceship of the "shuttle" type armed with laser guns and special missiles. The second provides for the placing of the laser weapon in war satellites to detect and destroy enemy spaceships.

A great role in these plans is attached to the current tests of multiple use spaceships of the "shuttle" series.

The Pentagon is planning to create in the long run a whole fleet of spacships of the "shuttle" series which will be part of the new kind of service -- the so-called space command troops. This matter is being seriously discussed at the Pentagon, as the authoritative AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal reported.

The scale of the preparations under way in the United States for space wars can be seen from the appropriations earmarked by the U.S. administration for this purpose. The Pentagon's space budget, the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES writes, which made 5,300 million dollars in the 1979 fiscal year has now grown to reach 7,400 million dollars, and according to Washington's plans will double by 1985.

NUCLEAR WASTE PROCESSING FOR MILITARY USE NOTED

LD052008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1253 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is formulating plans to turn atomic powerplants in the United States into nuclear weapons factories. This emerged at meetings of one of the House of Representatives subcommittees.

According to C. Gilbert, deputy assistant to the energy secretary [name and title as received], research work is in process within this department into the production of enriched plutonium, which is used in nuclear weaponry, from the waste products of the uranium fuel used in nuclear powerplants. Using laser technology, it is proposed to reprocess this waste material into the basic component for producing nuclear warheads.

Commenting on this report, CBS television notes that about 10 tons of plutonium is produced every year in the 72 atomic reactors currently in operation in the country, and it will be possible to transform this relatively cheaply into nuclear explosives.

The White House's dangerous plans are connected with the administration's general line toward the militarization of the country. In order to implement Reagan's decision to develop the MX system of strategic missiles and cruise missiles, a supplementary quantity of nuclear material is required.

Several U.S. scientists who spoke at the hearings stressed that these plans contradict the spirit of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which the United States signed. Fearing public indignation, the bosses of atomic powerplants greeted Gilbert's report without special enthusiasm. The doubts of scientists and industrialists were also supported by members of the Congress subcommittee. E. Markey, chairman of the subcommittee, stressed that this dangerous policy of the administration will create "a huge hole" in the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weaponry. He said a draft bill will be presented for Congress to examine, banning the reprocessing of nuclear waste from civilian reactors into the basic component for nuclear weaponry.

U.S. NAVY BEGINS 'GAMES' WITH CHILE, HONDURAS

LD062002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1624 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 6 Oct (TASS) -- Joint American-Chilean exercises within the framework of the "UNDAS-22" program have begun near the shores of Chile. Five U.S. Navy ships, including a nuclear submarine, and a Chilean squadron are taking part. The joint naval exercises are a result of the decision recently adopted by the R. Reagan administration to expand the United States' links with the Pinochet regime. Washington's policy of developing cooperation with the fascist junta, primarily in the military field, clearly demonstrates an intention to turn Chile into an advance post of U.S. militarist policy in Latin America.

The main aim of the American-Honduras exercises, codenamed "Eagle Vista," which have begun in the Caribbean in the direct vicinity of Nicaragua, according to a Pentagon spokesman, is to "practise tactics of search and interception of enemy aircraft and ships in the open sea." However, political observers consider that these war games could be the beginning of a "cordon sanitaire" around Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba and Grenada.

SOVIET, JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS ISSUE DECLARATION

PM061435 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 3

["Declaration of 13th Japanese-Soviet Trade Union Meeting 'For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union'" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] Three national trade union centers -- the AUCCTU, the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (SOHYO) and the Japanese Federation of Independent Unions (Turitsu Ruren) -- held the 13th Japanese-Soviet trade union meeting "for peace and friendship between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union" from 30 September through 2 October 1981 in the Japanese city of Fukuoka.

After this, a meeting between the Soviet delegation and representatives of Japanese trade union organizations in the cities of Tokyo and Sendai, visits to enterprises and an exchange of opinions between the two countries' parliamentarians are planned.

The following took part in the meeting: on the AUCCTU side -- representatives of the working people of all union republics and the country's major industrial centers, trade union activists and leaders, including deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviets and local soviets, and many notables of the country.

On the Japanese side -- leaders of Sohyo, Turitsu Ruren and local trade union organizations, trade union activists, working women and young people.

The Fukuoka Prefecture Council of Trade Unions and the Fukuoka Prefecture Federation of Independent Unions mounted vigorous activity to ensure that the meeting was held and was successful.

The members of the Japanese and Soviet delegations who took part in the meeting pay their respects to the friends from Fukuoka Prefecture for their activity and express their gratitude to them.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and respect for one another. It discussed the most urgent questions: strengthening peace and cooperation, expanding good-neighborly and friendly relations between the Japanese and Soviet peoples, further developing ties and strengthening solidarity between the two countries' working people and trade unions.

Reports and briefings were presented at the plenary sessions, in the commissions on professions and interests, and at the mass meetings of working women and young workers. The free exchange of opinions and sincere friendly conversations between the Soviet and Japanese working people at enterprises, construction projects and institutions helped to deepen mutual understanding and mutual trust between the trade union centers, sector trade unions and local trade union organizations.

The Soviet trade union representatives briefed the Japanese representatives on trade unions' role and place in social life and trade union organizations' great rights and potential in a socialist society in resolving social issues, including legislative initiative.

The Japanese participants in the meeting described the Japanese working people's struggle against the transformation of Japan into a military power, to wreck the course of a Japanese-American alliance, against the revision of the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Constitution, for the reduction of Japan's military spending, for Japan's development along a road of peace and neutrality, for the strict implementation of the "three nonnuclear principles," for a complete ban on tests and the use of nuclear weapons, for the elimination of those weapons, against the implementation of administrative reforms in Japan to the detriment of the working people's well-being, and in defense of democracy and the people's vital interests. The Soviet participants expressed solidarity with this struggle.

Those participating in the meeting reaffirmed the importance of the movement of international solidarity in the struggle to improve the working people's living conditions and guarantee their rights and freedoms, to lessen international tension, to secure general and complete disarmament, and against the threat of war and in defense of peace.

The USSR trade union representatives noted the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives, including the Soviet Union's readiness to hold talks on all urgent questions of peace and security and to view with consideration any constructive ideas from other states, including talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries.

On the basis of the principles of working people's solidarity, Japan's workers express their wholehearted solidarity with the struggle of the workers of different parts of the world.

From their standpoints and on the basis of peaceful dialogue, the workers of Japan and the USSR will make efforts for the further development of Japanese-Soviet relations of good-neighborliness and friendship and, above all, for the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty.

The trade unions of the USSR and Japan proceed from the premise that despite the individual divergences which exist on a number of issues between the standpoints of various countries' trade unions, they are united by common aims: improving the working conditions of workers and employees and raising their living standards, defending working people's vital interests, preserving peace and securing general disarmament, and strengthening mutual understanding and friendship among peoples.

Mindful of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, those participating in the meeting stressed the vital need to continue the struggle for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons and against the production and deployment of new types of nuclear missile weapons.

The observance of the principles of international relations -- noninterference in various countries internal affairs, respect for sovereign rights, guaranteed inviolability of borders -- is an important condition for the maintenance of international peace.

From their standpoints the trade unions of the USSR and Japan will continue to make efforts to strengthen the solidarity among Asian countries' working people and the cohesion of the international trade union movement in the struggle for the working people's vital interests and peace and friendship among the peoples.

The consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Japan promotes peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

Rating highly the significance of the Soviet-Japanese trade union meetings "for peace and friendship between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union," the participants unanimously advocated continuing these meetings.

Fukuoka, 2 October 1981

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN ON TIMBER RESOURCES

LD061700 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 October, TASS -- The signing of and the exchange of letters on the assistance of the Governments of the USSR and Japan to the successful implementation on schedule of the third agreement on the development of timber resources of Siberia and the Far East took place here today. For the Soviet side the letter was signed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Sushko. For the Japanese side the letter was signed by Japan's Ambassador to the USSR Tokichiro Uomoto.

The third Soviet-Japanese agreement on timber was concluded last March for a term of six years. Under the agreement, about 12 million cubic metres of timber and 1,240 thousand cubic metres of sawn timber will be delivered from the USSR to Japan in 1981-1986. At the same time, Japan will be supplying to the Soviet Union equipment, machinery, spares for the development of timber resources on the USSR territory. For the purchases of the necessary equipment the Japanese side granted to the Soviet Union a bank credit to a sum of 200 billion Japanese yen.

The signing of the third agreement on timber that has become an important event in Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation was possible due to the successful implementation of the two previous agreements of 1968 and 1974.

Other major Soviet-Japanese joint projects are now being successfully implemented. The sides are cooperating in the development of the South-Yakutian coal basin, in the production of technological chips, in the development of oil and gas deposits on the shelf of the Sakhalin Island.

MONGOLIAN LEADER SENDS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

PM071023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Y. Tsedenbal message to L. Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid I[illegible] Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidi[illegible] the USSR Supreme Soviet

Dear Leonid Ilich!

Allow me to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, to you personally as outstanding leader of the Soviet Union, and to all Soviet communists and the working people of the country where communism is being built my deepest thanks for the cordial comradely congratulations and good wishes, for the high assessment of my activity and for the award to me of the Order of Lenin on my 65th birthday.

I have always seen it as the supreme aim of my life to serve the cause of my dear MPRP and of the Mongolian working people and also to serve longstanding Mongolian-Soviet friendship which has been tested in battle and labor. I want to assure you, greatly esteemed Leonid Ilich, and all our Soviet friends that I will continue to make tireless efforts for the all-round consolidation of the fraternal ties of traditional friendship between Mongolia and the Soviet Union and among all socialist community countries, and to devote all my efforts to the cause of the triumph of the bright ideals of peace and socialism.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, and the heroic Soviet people great new successes in implementing the historic desisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the further development of communist building in the Soviet Union and in the struggle for peace and international security in the interests of peace and progress on earth.

With deep respect

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

DPRK TOURIST GROUP VISITS SOVIET UNION

SK020909 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] A DPRK tourist group returned to its home country after visiting the USSR for a week. The group was composed of functionaries from service organizations. Comrade (Kim Pil-su), chairman of the Pyongyang city administrative committee, headed the group. The DPRK guests visited Leningrad, Minsk and Talinn in addition to Moscow. Commenting on the visit to the USSR, Comrade (Kim Pil-su), the head of the group, said the trip was very interesting and beneficial.

In talking with the Soviet friends, the functionaries from the DPRK service sector exchang d views on their experiences and on organizing their work. Comrade (Kim Pil-su) extended thanks to the Soviet tourist corporation for an excellent itinerary on behalf of all the group's members.

SOVIET MILITARY SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

Book by PRAVDA Correspondent

WA071100 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 3

[A. Safonov review: "Duty Commands"]

[Text] What has happened in Afghanistan? Why are Ryazan, Khabarovsk and Uzbek boys now doing their active military service in the environs of Kabul?

With the entire course of the narrative of the book "There, in Afghanistan" ["Tam, v Afganistane"; Voyenizdat, 1981] its author, Capt-Engr Viktor Verstakov, PRAVDA military correspondent, answers the above questions and in striking artistic form describes the anxious day-to-day life of Soviet soldiers performing their international and patriotic duty in Afghanistan.

The essence of this duty is expressed well in the words of one of the heroes of the book: "We were asked to help, so we are helping. We will not allow anyone to harm our friends."

The trials of the war years have tempered the character of this officer. He displays concern for his subordinates and he would like people to know of the difficult military service being performed here by our soldiers, and for this reason he appealed during the meeting with the correspondent:

"Just write some good things about my boys. They will light the stove on coal dust alone, wade with their boots through mud for days on end, and will be at their post all night long -- a post where the wind lashes like clotheslines and it is impossible to take cover. You have to perform the combat mission as the manual says."

This military service is not easy. The soldiers are at their posts at all times of the day and any time of the year.

The military correspondent has visited many places and he writes about all this knowledgeably and with the conviction that the soldiers are doing difficult but necessary work. During visits to the tent garrisons, headquarters and subunits he has seen the motor riflemen, air defense gunners, communications specialists, tank drivers and combat engineers at work. He visited a military airfield on a day of training flights and here made the acquaintance of Lt Col V.P. Appolonov, who had made a very risky forced helicopter landing high in the mountains.

The personal impressions and entries in correspondent notepads have been developed into solid sketches. The first night on Afghan soil, meetings with our soldiers in the tent garrisons and trips to the headquarters of an Afghan division, and the moving account of the exploit of an Afghan battalion commander who, in one raid together with his son, died in a fight against the dushman [enemy].

"The enemy is cunning, cruel and quite strong, but the Afghan Army is, of course, better organized and stronger. And in the event of open, external aggression we will not leave our friends in trouble," the author quotes officer V.F. Yegorov, commander of a reconnaissance subunit.

Captain-Engineer Verstakov's book is written with a love for our soldiers performing their international duty, and this is described strikingly and convincingly.

The readers will remember his collections of poems "Tradition", "The Engineer Battalion" and "Hearts and Stars", and the short book of sketches "Officers' Stars", which was recently published in the SOVETSKIY VOIN journal library. And here we have another -- about a journey to the forward edge, a "flashpoint" of the planet -- the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, where the situation is still disturbing today.

Officer's Death Recounted

PM061243 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 3

[I. Andronov reportage: "In the Mountains of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow -- ... I have returned to Moscow from a reporting assignment in Afghanistan, to my ordinary editorial life, but that anxious night high in the mountains on the Afghan-Pakistani border will henceforth never fade from my memory. Here is what happened: At midnight at the headquarters of an Afghan regiment four officers in gray campaign jackets were bent over a table with a map lit by a kerosene lamp. Elderly stout Col (Abdel Khalik), his young deputy for political affairs Lt (Mukhammed Anvar), Capt (Narulla Gulyam), the anxiously frowning chief of the operational division, and Lt (Masud Mirodzhan), the thickset commander of regimental intelligence. In 6 hours they were to leave with two Afghan battalions to intercept a large gang invading from Pakistan. With me was my fellow countryman -- the youthfully slender Lt Viktor Losev, a military interpreter.

After the conference at headquarters, the officers separated to doze until dawn but as a civilian novice in such situations, I could not manage to sleep peacefully and I settled myself on the barracks porch under the black canopy of the night sky. It was pitch dark all around. Only above did the silvery trace of the constellations glitter. I gazed at them for a long time and then suddenly heard steps behind me, and Losev's voice: "You're out of luck. Colonel (Khalik) has announced that he has received a radiogram from the Afghan corps command. The bandits have scattered in the neighboring mountains and the operation has been put off indefinitely until their intentions are ascertained."

A day later I left those parts, bidding a friendly farewell to Colonel (Khalik) and Vitya Losev, who was staying with the border guards. Both saw me off. I did not know at the time that the planned operation had been put off for just a few days, or that we were parting forever. All I have left of them now are my notebook records of our conversations and a photograph of Vitya.

I was recently visited by two people from Belgorod. The couple -- a tearful woman of advanced years and her husband with a face puffed up with anguish -- came up and gave their names: Yekaterina Grigoryevna and Semen Ivanovich Losev. Lieutenant Losev's father drew a sheet of paper from his pocket and held it out to me:

"That's the last letter from Vitya; through it we traced you."

"Hello, my dear Mom and Dad! Everything is going well for me here. Everything is normal. I am alive and well. I am not ill. Service is proceeding as usual and time is flying by. I spent several days with a Moscow correspondent who came to visit us. He was interested in the places around here. He said he would probably write an article about us. His name is Andronov. When his article is published please send it to me if possible. That is my news. Write and tell me your news. I send you a big hug and a kiss, Vitya."

Vitya's mother said that almost every week the mail brought similar laconic news, invariably reassuring to his relatives, in which he never once mentioned the terrible dangers lying in wait for him. He loved his mother and father very much, although since his schooldays he had been distinguished by unchildlike self-sufficiency. He decided to become a soldier, and after 10 years' schooling he entered the army as a private. Then he entered the officers academy. And when the Afghanistan people's authorities asked us for fraternal assistance against the armed hordes of counterrevolution, Viktor Losev registered for a military interpreter's course. Last winter he was sent to the Afghan corps headquarters. One day he was assigned to a mountain border post subject to constant attacks from Pakistan by hundreds of bandits. Viktor celebrated his 22d birthday not long before the Afghan border guards' battle with the bandits in which he died.

"Tell us everything you remember about Vitya," Yekaterina Grigoryevna said. "How he looked, what he did, what he talked about with you in the end."

It seemed I could only reply thus: Komsomol member Losev, responding to the call of his conscience and an order from the command, fulfilled his international duty honorably and selflessly. But can you really give that reply to a mother who has suddenly lost her son, or to other mothers and the wives and sisters of our officers and soldiers who, side by side with the Afghans, are valiantly continuing to strengthen and defend the republic born of the revolution? Its enemies in Beijing and Washington, as is well known, were craving to turn Afghanistan into their vanguard springboard near the southern regions of the Soviet Union. And knowing this, Lieutenant Losev and the Afghan officers around him, in defending Afghanistan's sovereign borders, thereby ensured the mutual security of our two countries and peoples. For this, Afghan and Soviet patriots are now frequently voluntarily risking their lives, which I want to report just as unassumingly as Viktor would have done if he had returned unharmed to Belgorod.

And so I shall begin with my flight south from Kabul aboard an Afghan military helicopter to Paktia Province bordering on Pakistan. This is a high mountain region and the closer you come to the border, the more majestically the gigantic jagged peaks soar skyward. Azure blue clouds swirl between them and sometimes the little yellow cubes of mud huts can be seen in the gaps of the ravines. Each mountain village house stands apart from its neighbor and is surrounded by semifortified walls and turrets with embrasures. Isolated family from family and clan from clan, the mountain Pathans still live by antiquated tribal customs. And when 3 years ago the revolution proclaimed universal equality and the redistribution of land in favor of the poor in this outlying Afghan wilderness, the fedual aristocracy immediately urged them to rebel under the green banner of Islam. However, dozens of villages refused to support the rebels and the instigators of the rebellion, migrating to Pakistan with their gangs, set about organizing bandit raids from that country.

As we approached the border we descended in the middle of a narrow river valley squeezed between giant masses of granite with snow-white peaks. The valley was triangular in shape. Three highways met at its center. One led south, and a short distance down it you could see two guard towers through the helicopter windows -- a Pakistani border post. Another road snaked north into the mountains toward Kabul. The third wound westward into the center of Paktia Province toward Gardez, its main city.

An ancient citadel towered over the intersection of the roads -- massive castle bastions framed by earth ramparts, stone obstacles and ditches. The helicopter landed on the parade ground inside the fort. I jumped out and saw two officers walking toward me smiling in welcome. The older of them had a wrinkled olive face and goodnatured brown eyes. The appearance of the younger officer -- light brown hair, bright eyes, broad cheekbones -- at first glance suggested, and rightly so, that I was looking at a Slav. That was how I found myself visiting Col (Abdel Khalik) where I met Lt Viktor Losev.

Colonel (Khalik) gave me permission to begin by inspecting the fortress with Losev. We had a look at the soldiers' barracks, inspected the firing positions of the machine-gunners and artillerymen, and exchanged handshakes with Viktor's many Afghan friends. In conclusion he took me to a graveled area and took off his cap. The area was covered with long low mounds of graves. I counted 39 of them. Over them, fluttering in the wind on slender poles, were crimson flags bearing the crest of the DAR. Vitya said:

"If you really want to learn what my Afghan comrades are fighting and laying down their lives for, I advise you to see (Pozanmamad Tadbir), chairman of the (?Jaji) County Administrative Council, who knows a thing or two about that."

The council chairman's residence -- a homey single-story house -- was next to a chaotic collection of bazaar stalls and smokey cookshops. We elbowed our way through a bustling crowd in motley turbans and robes and entered the county council building just as our host was ritually drinking tea with a dozen bearded elders from mountain villages. With oriental courtesy (Tadbir) offered me a cup of the aromatic liquid, and I noticed beneath his jacket a heavy pistol thrust into his belt. The council chairman, following my gaze, gave a mirthless grin:

"The enemies -- we call them dushmans -- hate me and have sentenced me to death in my absence. Moreover, I am a representative of what is nowadays the riskiest profession."

"What exactly is that?"

"I am a schoolteacher by specialty," he replied. "The dushmans ruthlessly kill teachers because they enlighten the illiterate people and thereby give them access to the democratic ideas of people's power, progress and freedom. It is essentially this that the counterrevolutionaries are rebelling against. There used to be seven schools in our country, and the dushmans have burned three of them to ashes. They killed the director of the school in the village of (?Gol Gandi) forcibly dragged several teachers off with them to Pakistan and forbade the children, especially the girls, to touch their primers on pain of death. In the settlement of Chamkani near here the teacher would not obey the marauders so they killed him, and they chopped off the hands of several teachers to scare the rest."

A white-bearded old man wearing a purple Pathan turban was next to speak after (Tadbir). He turned to me and said:

"Write down my name -- (Mulakhe' Mualem). I live in the village of (Kudgay). I was sent here by my fellow villagers to ask for protection from the dushmans. They levy a tribute on our village, forcibly recruit the young men into their gangs and have shot three tribal elders in our district who resisted them. Not far away in the village of (Kusyn), they killed the priest at the mosque, Moulawi (Nazrulla), whom everyone respected, because he had called on people to pray for deliverance from the cutthroats who are plaguing us. They committed a terrible crime in the settlement of (Kabilbay). They seized 35 villagers whose kinsmen are in state service, hacked the prisoners to pieces with their swords and dumped the dismembered bodies down the well. Tell the Soviet people for us that we in Paktia call for their help and will be eternally grateful for their assistance."

The next day Colonel (Khakim) allowed Losev and myself to attend a staff conference. About 15 officers were present. The colonel looked worried. He reported:

"An emergency announcement has arrived from our corps command. Intelligence data suggest that the day before yesterday over a thousand dushmans secretly crossed the border from Pakistan along the mountain paths south of (?Jaji). It is an unusual gang. It consists of four mobile detachments of saboteurs trained by American military instructors in ambush and landing operations. The interventionists have sophisticated U.S.-produced firearms, explosives, mines, antitank bazookas and protable antiaircraft missiles. The gang is headed by (Khakim Aryobi). He and the infamous plotter (Said Akhmed Gaylani), who leads him, visited the United States beforehand and had talks with the Washington authorities on secret aid. Two Americans appeared on our sector of the border near the Pakistan post and photographed the fort's fortifications. That is why I am ordering the garrison to be put on combat alert immediately...."

A few hours later on that memorable starry night Losev took me aback with a radiogram from the staff of the Afghan corps postponing the operation to destroy the gangs of Washington's mercenaries. The feeling of tension before the storm at once left me, but still I did not feel like sleeping. Vitya came and sat down on the barracks porch too, and we had a heart-to-heart talk about his service, about the Afghan border guards, about their exhausting mountain marches and about the endless exchanges of fire and fighting with the bandits.

Although Vitya was less than half my age, I did not feel the age gap. His grim experience as a soldier and the knowledge he had acquired -- not superficial but profound knowledge -- of the social structure, traditions, beliefs and daily routine of the Pathan tribes made him older. A strange thing, you might think, having absorbed their sorrows and cherished aspirations, the Russian boy from Belgorod truly believed it his vital concern to selflessly help defend the revolution for the good of a foreign people. Incidently, in my childhood, after the antifascist war in Spain had died down, the protoype of Lieutenant Losev lived on the movie screens in those years -- my contemporaries' hero in the movie "The Boy From Our City." But Vitya saw nothing heroic in his actions, and just hearing of his death I realized that he was a real, unostentatious Soviet hero.

The Afghan Army General Staff informed me what had befallen him and how Colonel (Khalik) had died. It turned out that the vanguard of (Aryobi's) dushman gang, on orders from American intelligence, had first gone around the fort and blocked the highway to Gardez, cutting ground communication between (Khalk's) regiment and the corps command. On receiving radio instructions to clear the Basmaks from the road they were straddling, the colonel left the fort with the main forces, attacked the bandits and smashed them. However, (Khalik) was worried that surviving groups from (Aryobi's) gang might attack the commandant's company, which had been left behind in the fortress. The colonel detached four leading armored carriers from the motorized column, sat with Losev in the first one and ordered full speed ahead to the fort.

On entering the mouth of a wooded ravine the leading armored carrier was blown up by a bandit mine, and at the same moment volleys from American antitank grenade launchers were fired from the slopes of the ravine. (Khalik's) vehicle caught fire and then the second one. The colonel was fatally wounded. Losing consciousness, he managed to entrust Losev, the only officer near him, to make the soldiers hurry, return fire, prevent panic and hold out until the arrival of the border guards who were following them.

And Losev, according to those who took part in the skirmish, fulfilled (Khalik's) dying wish to the letter. Viktor ordered the submachinegunners to open fire from behind roadside boulders and the machinegunners to pepper with lead the enemy riflemen ensconced on the slopes of the ravine. The soldiers saw the lieutenant, who was running among them, fall, raise himself up with his shoulder stained with blood and walk reeling toward the colonel's burning armored carrier. What did Viktor still hope to accomplish? To drag from the flames the body of the dead Afghan officer? Yes, probably. But then the ammunition in the crippled vehicle blew up, and the short life of the Komsomol member from Belgorod tragically ended.

The killers of Vitya Losev and (Abdel Khalik) failed to capture the border fort and, routed by the Afghan border guards, they fled back to Pakistan. The invincible mountain post is continuing to repulse the counterrevolution's main onslaught. Lt Gen (Gulyam Nabi) told me in Paktia that an obelisk is to be erected to the memory of the fallen defenders of the fortress with their names inscribed on it. One of them will be the name of a Soviet citizen -- Viktor Semenovich Losev.

OGARKOV RECEIVES SRV GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI

PM061209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] A meeting took place on 30 September between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army General Hoang Van Thai, SRV vice minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union.

A warm, friendly talk took place during which questions of mutual interest were examined.

Taking part in the talk were Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik and Col Gen N.A. Zotov.

The meeting was attended by Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

ARKHIPOV HAS TALKS WITH LAO COUNTERPART

PM071033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Nouhak Phoumsavan, first deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 2 October.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of a number of questions concerning the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

CPSU GREETINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM061003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends cordial fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia and to all members and supporters of the party, and wishes them success in the congress proceedings.

Creatively developing the glorious traditions of the Marxist-Leninist forces of the Australian workers and communist movement, your party expressed the Australian working people's long-term aims, defends the fundamental vital interests of the people's masses, and wages the struggle against capitalist exploitation and the dominance of the monopolies and of foreign capital.

Your party is well known as a wholehearted champion of the preservation and consolidation of peace and as a reliable ally of liberation movements. Reflecting the aspirations of the country's peace-loving and democratic forces, it persistently advocates a turn toward a policy of detente and disarmament, international cooperation and the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet communists deeply respect the Australian Marxist-Leninists' principled and militant spirit, ideological conviction and determination to seek further mutual understanding with their allies in the workers movement and to strengthen the unity of action of all the country's democratic, leftwing forces.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Socialist Party of Australia success in the ideological and organizational rallying of its ranks and wishes that its links with the masses may strengthen.

May the friendship between the Soviet and Australian peoples strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS CRITICIZED

LD062102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The political gathering, lasting several days, which the Solidarity leaders have tried to pass off to the Polish and foreign public as a congress of that trade union association is drawing to a close in Gdansk. This congress, the composition of which does not represent the Polish working class, which does not reflect the true interests of the working people and which ignores the acute need for stabilizing the economic and social situation in the country, has become a rostrum for reactionaries of every ilk to come out openly against the PZPR and the socialist state. Particular brazenness has been displayed by the representatives of those political factions which demand the revival of capitalism in Poland. Pressured by those counterrevolutionary forces, Solidarity has not responded to the appeal of the Polish Government to restore normal labor activity in the country, to renounce the destructive demands for changing the Polish political system, to honor the Gdansk agreement and to follow the path of negotiations.

The political statements made in the Oliwia Hall, the action programs formulated there, and also the demands addressed to the government and the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic represent a coarse attack on the bodies of government and the constitutional foundations of the country. One of the extremists openly stated: We have cocked the gun but have not fired at the government. It is necessary to pose the ultimatum: Either the government meets Solidarity's demands half way or strikes begin.

The enemies of socialist Poland, operating behind the front of Solidarity and believing in their impunity, demanded the large-scale admission of Western capital into the Polish economy, the transfer of cooperativeland and government assets to the private sector and Solidarity's control over the government's economic activities. These and other demands were accompanied by the ultimatum to the government and Sejm in the speeches at the congress.

Whipping up an atmosphere of tension, the Solidarity leaders urged the weaning of Poland from the socialist community. The so-called appeal to the East European countries amounted to brazen intervention in the internal affairs of other socialist states. It is at odds with Poland's foreign policy, its state interests and its treaties with its allies.

The concluding days of the congress, just like the previous ones, are keynoted by the escalation of provocative demands and power struggle between the top Solidarity leaders. Such militant counterrevolutionaries as Gwazda, Modzelewski and their like have been elected to steering bodies.

A series of resolutions adopted at Gdansk are nothing short of a manifestation of the Solidarity leaders' claims to control over the government's activities.

The press points out that the PZPR and the Polish Government are receiving letters and resolutions in which genuine patriots demand that order be restored in the country that an end be put to anarchy at long last and that the gains of socialism be defended.

ALIYEV RECEIVES BTA CHIEF DIRECTOR TRAYKOV

PM051535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA) is familiarizing itself with the Soviet Union's state news service. It is in our country at TASS's invitation.

During the guests' stay in Baku, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received the Bulgarian delegation, headed by BTA Chief Director B. Traykov.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS BULGARIAN OPERA PERFORMANCE

LD062154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Bulgaria's National Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet is completing its tour of our country. A concert given by the Bulgarian artists on 6 October in the USSR's Bolshoy Theater was a big success. It was attended by a Bulgarian delegation led by Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Kapitonov and Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, were also there.

HUNGARIAN OFFICER VIEWS MILITARY COOPERATION

PM0213S3 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 September publishes on page 3 a 900-word article by Lt Col Laszlo Bellago under the rubric "29 September Is Hungarian Armed Forces Day" and the headline "In a Spirit of Internationalism." Bellago, a Hungarian journalist, describes the international education of Hungarian servicemen, noting that "special attention is paid here to showing the international role of the Soviet Union and the historic mission of the Soviet Army." He also mentions the part played by study of Hungary's role in the Warsaw Pact and its cooperation with the Soviet Army, including the Soviet Southern Group of Forces. He notes that "Soviet and Hungarian servicemen regularly share information on leading methods of combat training and the most important technical innovations." The article concludes by emphasizing the "warmth" of the friendship of Hungarian and Soviet servicemen.

AUCCTU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

LD031658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions, a delegation of Soviet trade unions, led by Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, left for a friendly visit to Bucharest today.

ARBATOV IN FINLAND FOR KUUSINEN CENTENARY

LD041616 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The leading Soviet specialist in great power relations, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, has sharply attacked the U.S. armaments program. Arbatov, who brought a message from the CPSU to the main event celebrating the centenary of the birth of Otto Ville Kuusinen in Helsinki this afternoon, emphasized that the present armaments policy of the United States is not only directed against the Soviet Union, but against the whole human race.

Arbatov, when describing the central importance of Kuusinen as a theoretician of the communist movement and developer of the Marxist movement, noted that Kuusinen realized the magnitude of the threat of the Western armaments at the end of the 1950's.

The Finnish Communist Party today celebrated the birth anniversary of its founder, Otto Ville Kuusinen, by unveiling a memorial plaque to him in his native parish of Laukaa.

INTERNATIONAL TENSION DISCUSSED AT PCI PLENUM

LD061036 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Oct, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party opened here today. On the agenda are discussions of the Italian Communist Party proposals concerning the struggle for peace and also preparations for regional party conferences.

The report on the first item was delivered by R. Ledda, director of the International Policy Centre of the Italian Communist Party. He said that the international situation was still tense now and the threat of outbreak of war had increased. Ledda emphasised that seats of tension existed in many regions of the world and that the deep economic crisis made its impact on relations between states. All this, he went on to say, takes place against the background of acceleration of the arms race.

A large-scale campaign is now being conducted, Ledda continued, with the object of proving that the Soviet Union had attained military superiority over the United States. At the same time it is common knowledge that a strategic balance now existed between the two states.

He stressed that the foreign policy of the Reagan administration had become more aggressive. This is a policy from positions of strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and of supporting the dictatorships of the most reactionary regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America and also attempts at imposing American economic, political and military domination upon Europe.

Ledda noted the necessity of reducing international tension and of the earliest conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on disarmament problems.

He next dwelt on the mass anti-war movement which was now unfolding throughout Italy. He also opposed Spain's entry into NATO, adding that this would upset the existing balance of forces.

TALYZIN DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO MALTA

LD061658 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 October, TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Talyzin left Moscow for Valletta today for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Malta.

REPORTAGE ON ASSASSINATION OF ANWAR AS-SADAT

TASS Announcement

LD061646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] London, 6 Oct (TASS) -- As-Sadat, president of Egypt, died today in a hospital as a result of wounds he received, REUTER reports from Cairo. This was stated by a spokesman for the President's Office.

Cairo, 6 Oct (TASS) -- After the attempt on the life of President as-Sadat, extra security measures have been taken by the authorities. The guard has been increased at a number of government establishments and at the personal residence of As-Sadat. Motor transport traffic was closed in one direction along the street where the residence is situated. The Egyptian radio and television building was surrounded by security forces; armored transports were stationed there with machineguns ready.

Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, is at present conducting an emergency session of the cabinet of ministers. A session of the People's Assembly of Egypt is fixed for tomorrow.

Domestic Service Report

LD061948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo radio has reported that an attempt was made on the life of President as-Sadat today during a military parade on the occasion of Egypt's Armed Forces Day. A group of soldiers participating in the parade opened fire on the rostrum where the president was situated. Egypt's Vice President Mubarak, speaking on radio and television, has officially announced that As-Sadat has died of the wounds he received today during the attempt made on his life at the military parade in Cairo.

Sufi 'Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly, has become the acting president of Egypt. Mubarak has been appointed supreme commander of the armed forces. A state of emergency has been declared in the country for a period of 1 year. Additional security measures have been taken in Cairo. Extra guards have been placed at a number of government establishments. The Egyptian radio and television building has been surrounded by security forces, and armored personnel carriers with machineguns uncovered have been stationed outside it. An emergency session of the Egyptian People's Assembly is being convened tomorrow morning.

Group Claims Responsibility

LD070902 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign news agencies' reports from Cairo say President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt died today following an assassination attempt. News agencies previously reported that a group of soldiers had opened fire at the podium where the president was standing during a military parade in a Cairo suburb.

The Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt has claimed responsibility for the assassination of the Egyptian president.

Political observers link the action of the organization to the dissatisfaction of the Egyptians with As-Sadat's foreign and domestic policies, particularly his concluding a peace treaty with the Israeli aggressor and his military cooperation with the United States.

Interim Measures, MENA Reports

LD071112 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct, TASS -- Speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt Sufi Abu Talib has been sworn in as temporary president of the republic. In a statement of the Ministry of the Interior, that has been distributed here, it is said that any meetings and demonstrations are prohibited in the country now that the state of emergency was imposed after President as-Sadat's death.

The MENA news agency reported that five persons, including two foreigners, were killed and 38 persons wounded in the accident at the parade.

The news agency also transmitted the medical bulletin on causes of the president's death, which said that As-Sadat had got a number of bullet and fragmentation wounds, including in the sphere of the heart.

U.S. Forces' 'High Alert'

LD070844 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Oct, TASS -- The Pentagon has ordered that the American troops in the Middle East or in direct proximity to this region be placed on high alert, AP agency reports quoting U.S. Defence Ministry officials. According to CBS television network 4,000 U.S. Marines aboard ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet stationed in the eastern Mediterranean, personnel of 10 American warships in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, and 18 ships scattered in various parts of the Indian Ocean adjoining the Middle East received such an order. According to AP, the Rapid Deployment Force, set up by Washington for armed interference in various parts of the globe, and primarily in the oil-rich regions of the Near and Middle East, has also been put on high alert.

Observers link the Pentagon's steps with yesterday's assassination of President Anwar As-Sadat of Egypt.

SAUDIS REJECT U.S. SUPERVISION ON AWACS

LD070822 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Saudi Arabia has rejected U.S. participation in the supervision of the deployment of the AWACS systems. U.S. journalists say that Riyadh has issued its strongest statement yet regarding this issue. Thus, Saudi Arabia has rejected U.S. ambitions of an extensive U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia via exporting the AWACS systems to it. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger admitted in his latest press conference that that is what the United States wants. The U.S. media said the Saudi rejection of handing over supervision of the AWACS systems to be sold to them has aroused a negative response in Israel and among its allies in the United States. This is not surprising, as it is a blow to the long-term ambitions of the U.S.-Israeli strategic pact against the Arabs.

MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO JORDAN

JN061549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct (INA) -- A Soviet military delegation led by Lieutenant General Dunin, deputy chief of the Soviet Ground Forces for field operations affairs [title as received], returned here today from Amman at the end of a 12-day visit to Jordan. While in the Jordanian capital, the delegation held talks with Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff, Maj Gen Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff; and several other military officials. The talks dealt with the spheres of bolstering military cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Jordanian Armed Forces.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI COMMUNIQUE ON IRANIAN RAIDS

PM061253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Beirut, 2 Oct TASS -- A communique from Iraq's chief military command reports that Iranian aircraft made raids on the city of Basra, a number of regions of As-Sulaymaniyah Province and a population center in the vicinity of the city of Kirkuk yesterday. The Iraqi air defense forces, the communique points out, shot down three enemy aircraft. Clashes are also continuing on the Iraq-Iran front. In all, 66 Iranian servicemen were killed in 24 hours.

YAR PREMIER RECEIVES MORDVINOV DELEGATION

PM060913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Delegation's Reception"]

[Text] SANA -- 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, has received a Soviet Government delegation headed by V.P. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, which has come to San'a' to take part in the celebration of Revolution Day. During a talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further development and expansion of mutually advantageous economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

NAVAL DETACHMENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGIERS

LD011422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 1 Oct (TASS) -- The 5-day friendly visit to the port of Algiers by a Soviet naval detachment has ended. It included the anti-submarine cruiser Leningrad and patrol vessel Bezukorizennyy under the command of Vice-Adm G. Shalygin. The Soviet sailors met personnel of the Algerian Navy, saw the sights of the capital, and laid wreaths at the tombs of Algerian heroes who fell in the struggle for the liberty and independence of the country.

LATE REPORT: EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY, ARAB REACTION

LD071336 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct, TASS -- An extraordinary session of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt opened here today. It is held in connection with the latest events in the country. The People's Assembly will consider the question of the candidate for the presidency after As-Sadat's death.

Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Husni Mubarak announced that elections of a new president of the country will be held, according to the Constitution, within 60 days. The ruling National Democratic Party nominated Mubarak as candidate for the presidency.

The Egyptian Armed Forces are in a high alert. Cairo streets are patrolled by military units and reinforced police details. The speaker of the People's Assembly Sufi Abu Talib temporarily attends to presidential duties. He announced the introduction of a state of emergency in Egypt for one year.

Beirut, 7 Oct, TASS -- Reflecting the sentiments of Arab states, general secretary of the Arab League Chadli Klibi said in his statement: "Our sincere hope is that the Egyptian people will overcome all difficulties it now encounters and bring Egypt back its great and efficient national role in the Arab family."

Transmitted by Algeria's television was a statement by General Secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, former Chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Egypt Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli. He said it was necessary to put an end to the policy of betrayal and alliance with imperialism and Zionism.

The Council of the Revolutionary Command of Iraq has called upon As-Sadat's successor to give up "As-Sadat's policy of betrayal and return to the ranks of the Arab nation."

The assassination of As-Sadat, said the Jordanian minister of Information Abu 'Awadah shows once again that no solution of the Middle East crisis, that would ignore the Palestinian issue, shall ever be a success. He expressed the hope that those people in Egypt, who assisted the country's departure from the Arab world and conclusion of a separate treaty with Israel, will reconsider their positions and shake off illusions.

In a WAFA interview, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat said that the assassination of As-Sadat showed that the Palestinian cause lives in the conscience of the great Egyptian people.

LATE REPORT: SUPREME SOVIET MESSAGE TO EGYPT

LD071516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

["Telegram of Condolences" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct (TASS) -- The Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Acting President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Sufi Abu Talib the following telegram: "Accept condolences in connection with the death of president of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat. We express sympathy to the family and the near ones of the deceased."

BRIEFS

SHIPPING PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA -- Tripoli, 5 Oct, TASS -- The signing of a protocol of the first session of the Soviet-Libyan Mixed Commission on Sea Shipping took place here. The state of bilateral transportation by sea, measures to improve the servicing of ships and to organise a passenger service between the ports of Libya, Europe and the USSR were discussed during the commission's work. The sides also considered matters of cooperation in the fields of the training of cadres of nautical specialists and the rendering of assistance by the Soviet side in developing the Libyan ship-repairing industry. The participants in the mixed commission pointed out with satisfaction the volume of transportation by sea between the two countries and the increase in the number of Soviet ships visiting the ports of Libya. The aggregate amount of sea shipping between the two countries in 1980 exceeded 400,000 tons. The inauguration of a passenger line between the ports of Libya and the USSR this year became a qualitatively new form of cooperation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 5 Oct 81 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA -- Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Ivan Spitskiy the ambassador of the USSR to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Vladimir Startsev of the duties of the ambassador of the USSR to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in connection with transfer to another job. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 4 Oct 81 LD]

GUINEA LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev Message

PM060919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the party-state of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you, the party-state of Guinea and the entire Guinea people on the 23d anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

The Soviet people greatly value the friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and between our parties, and follow with a feeling of sympathy the Guinea people's achievements in building a new life.

In wishing the Guinea people and the party-state of Guinea successes in the struggle for progressive social and economic transformations, I express the confidence that the ancient bonds of friendship between our countries, parties and peoples will continue to strengthen and deepen for the good of Guinea and the Soviet Union, in the interests of rallying all anticolonial forces and in the name of peace and social progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Tikhonov Cables Premier

PM060925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, a telegram conveying on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf congratulations to the prime minister and the friendly Guinea people on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 23d anniversary of the proclamation of the republic -- and wishes for further successes in developing the national economy and culture.

NIGERIAN ENVOY HOLDS INDEPENDENCE DAY FUNCTION

PM061441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- (Saka Oyyetunde Oyyele), ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the USSR, gave a reception on the occasion of the national holiday -- independence day -- on 1 October.

The reception was attended by I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST TEITELBOIM INTERVIEWED

PY070117 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The meeting held in Mexico by eight Chilean leftist political parties continues and will continue to be something to talk about for a long time to come. The document summarizing the conclusions of the meeting is already creating fruitful discussions in Chile and calling for organization and struggle.

In Mexico City, Chilean journalist (Mario Gomez Lopez) interviewed Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Politburo of the Chilean CP, after the conclusion of the meeting.

Last Friday we reported on the declaration during the first part of Volodia Teitelboim's interview. Today, we are going to give other aspects of his remarks. Asked by (Mario Gomez) about the possibility of an insurrection referred to in the document by the eight leftist parties, Volodia Teitelboim answered:

[Begin recording] It would be deceiving to think about the possibility of insurrection [words indistinct] reaching the conclusion that the dictatorship will never resign by its own free will its power. If there is a need to overthrow it, it would be childish to think that it can be done overnight. This involves a long and complicated struggle.

The possibility of an insurrection does not mean that a general insurrection will take place next year or sooner. We do not know how long it will take, no one can guess it. The important thing is to start moving in that direction. There are many small organizations which act in different sectors.

During this meeting, [words indistinct] the result is surprisingly positive, something that can be seen [words indistinct] not only by the facts that lead to the recognition of the need for unity but [words indistinct] in all sectors. Not only is the meeting of the eight parties important but the development of this new movement is signifcant.

I believe that these parties are independent but connected in reality by the same thinking. I would like to reiterate that for me this meeting was a surprise, a great positive surprise [words indistinct] reactions of press publications and magazines recently published by militants of popular unity who were getting ready for the meeting [words indistinct] but in conclusion [words indistinct].

This is why we were surprised when we saw that all representatives of the eight parties show a high level of communication and put aside secondary matters to concentract (?on more important matters) for the country. They did not lose sight of the common enemy, that is Pinochet. They realized that the path to follow is the path for unity and struggle. I believe that unity is a great step forward [words indistinct] and there was profound thinking about the struggle.

Another important aspect of the meeting is that leaders are thinking about organization, about working together in the future. Several important decisions were made [words indistinct] not an isolated movement in the world, selfish in its [words indistinct] as whown by the main call in the document dated symbolically today, (?18) September. The document also approved the Mexican-French declaration regarding the situation in El Salvador. [end recording]

Asked whether the Popular Unity Party will continue to exist as such or whether it will be replaced by an alliance made up of the eight Chilean leftist parties, Volodia Teitelboim now comments on the future perspectives of the party.

[Begin Teitelboim recording] (?In view of the) need for organizing this alliance we have appointed a coordinator. He is (?Arsenio Sule), a well-known (?member) of the Chilean Radical Party and a vice president of the Socialist International.

Now regarding the fate of the Popular Unity Party I can say that this alliance is more ample than the Popular Unity Party but it is not yet a [words indistinct], we have agreed that all leftist sectors will hold a meeting at the beginning of next year to discuss the incorporation of parties [absorbencia] and during which we will probably [words indistinct] a new organization that will enable us to fold up the glorious banner of the Popular Unity Party and replace it with an organization that will continue its path on a superior and broader level in compliance with the demands established by the present struggle in Chile.

I must also note that unlike previous years in which this would have probably resulted in a sterile struggle, we have achieved this by deposing personal interests and partisan attitudes. All this was achieved in an atmosphere of self-criticism in which we discussed past and present errors, sectarian interests, [words indistinct], the lack of [word indistinct], the basic guidelines of the process as opposed to the disappointments and frustrations. Without being optimistically naive we are certain, moreover, that this unity will result in a struggle and that this struggle will strengthen our unity. This is in the broad sense since this alliance does not close any (?doors) in the struggle against fascism. It even includes those who [words indistinct] are not fascist. This is, therefore, a broad position. This maturity is the result of deeds, the time that has elapsed, the awareness, and the responsibilities assumed by the leaders and militants of the Chilean leftist sectors in the present struggle since it has been said that scene of the struggle is the [word indistinct] of the country in which international solidarity plays an important role.

[Question] Volodia, [words indistinct], those who were recently expelled, how did you view the present position and activity of Chilean Christian Democracy.

[Answer] We believe that just as the Popular Unity Party and the leftist sectors have learned from their experiences, Christian Democracy is not excluded from this. We all know (?what attitude) Christian Democracy assumed in times of [word indistinct] and its evolution. But in fact Christian Democracy is an opposition sector, and this is the result of certain events. Pinochet himself has been responsible for this since he has closed all paths to achieve democracy and freedom and he has eliminated from public life all those who are not his unconditional supporters. He even did not allow former Christian Democratic Party President Andres Zaldivar to return to Chile and has also expelled a Christian Democratic Party vice president and President of [word indistinct], (?Castillo Velasco). Moreover, he has made a direct allusion to former president Frei in this regard. All this means that [words indistinct] of history, we are being threatened and persecuted by his [word indistinct] and we, therefore, must act accordingly.

I believe, moreover, that it is a sign of maturity that the leftist sector is striving for both the left and Christian Democracy to share the heavy load in the struggle against Pinochet's tyranny.

But we must also understand that [words indistinct] are forces that were marked by extremist actions. But I can also add that this was not cause for disagreement at the meeting. What is more, there was unity in stating that all those who are against fascism must jointly cooperate in this action.

VITALIY RUBEN LAUDS CPSU'S NATIONAL POLICIES

LD061706 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 October, TASS -- "A great brotherhood of men of labour of all nationalities united by common class interests and aims came into being in the Soviet Union for the first time in the history of mankind as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and on the basis of socialism and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism," a press conference today was told by the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vitaliy Ruben. The press conference was devoted to the further perfection of national relations in the USSR in conditions of developed socialism and timed to coincide with USSR Constitution Day, which is marked on October 7.

"As different from other political parties," Vitaliy Ruben noted, "the CPSU has always had a clear-cut programme on the national question. It relied on the Marxist-Leninist theory, on its fundamental conclusions on the right of nations to self-determination up to and including the creation of national states. The USSR proceeds from these principles also in its activities within the framework of the United Nations Organization, in particular when preparing proposals on such important problems as the declaration on decolonisation, the decisions on the impermissibility of racial and national discrimination, on the self-determination of the people of Namibia and a number of other questions."

The Leninist national policy of the CPSU, Vitaliy Ruben stressed, ensured the only correct solution of the national question in the USSR, a country whose population consists of more than a hundred nations and peoples.

The Leninist principles of the volutary unification of the Soviet republics in a union state formed the basis of the 1924 Constitution of the USSR and then the Constitution of 1935. The Constitution adopted on October 7, 1977 puts on record the new historic level in the soviet people's advance to communism -- the building of the developed socialist society. Vividly reflected in it are the Leninist national policy of the CPSU in conditions of mature socialism, the national-state organization of the USSR, the aims and tasks of the party and state in the field of perfecting national relations. In particular, the new Constitution has substantially expanded the state-legal guarantees of the sovereignty of the union republics, their possibility to take part in the solution of union questions in the bodies of the Soviet Federation.

"Today," Vitaliy Ruben said, "the Soviet socialist state of the whole people is a united union multinational state formed on the basis of the principles of socialist federalism and democratic centralism. This is a voluntary union of fifteen equal sovereign soviet socialist republics which incorporate twenty autonomous republics, eight autonomous regions and ten autonomous areas."

"The fact that class and national antagonism has been eliminated in our country is the most important feature determining the development of national relations in the USSR," Ruben said. "The society as a whole and each nation and nationality have a social structure of the same type composed by the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and the toiling inteligentsia."

The factural equality of the union republics in the economic respect has been ensured in the contemporary period. It is indicative that in the years of soviet power industrial production in the USSR increased 157 times, while in Byelorussia -- 221 times, in Moldavia -- 362 times. Kazakhstan's industry now takes eight days to produce as much output as it did in the whole of 1937.

In conditions of socialist construction nations and nationalities have achieved amazing successes in the field of cultural development. Thus, by number of researchers, engineers and highly skilled workers, the national republics of the USSR are on the level of the most developed European countries.

"The Leninist national policy," Ruben stressed, "to this day serves as a real example for the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation from colonialism and neocolonialism," Ruben stressed.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES OFFICIAL BODIES FOR LENIENCY

PM061025 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 October publishes on page 3 under the rebric "Graphic Rejoinder" the following report culled "From the Materials of People's Control Organs": "There are frequent cases where leaders of departments and organizations are indulgent toward people guilty of shortcomings and violations. Thus, large losses of cloth, rubber and other materials occur at enterprises of the rubber footwear industry. However, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochimical Industry has not called any of the leaders of the Soyuzrezinoobuv all-union production association to account for mismanagement and extravagance. Instances of flagrant mismanagement in the use of heavy-duty trucks and of spare parts in short supply have been brought to light in the Almazdorrtrans administration. The state has suffered a loss of several million rubles, but the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Yakutalmaz association have not called anyone strictly to account for this." The report is accompanied by a comic strip which shows someone berating a wretched-looking subordinate for squandering materials and for overreporting. The person in authority continues: "He deserves severe punishment, but in view of his sincere repentance I propose just to rebuke him." Thereupon the person rebuked holds his head up high again while his colleagues look on, smiling.

APPOINTMENT TO UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

WA071030 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade K.I. Masik deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees the appointment of Konstantin Ivanovich Masik deputy chairman of the Ikrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Kiev, 11 September 1981.

K.I. Masik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, a Ukrainian, was born in 1936, has been a CPSU member since 1962 and graduation from the Gorkiy Water Transport Engineers Institute and the CPSU Central Committee Correspondence Higher Party School constitutes his higher education.

Following graduation from the institute in 1959, he worked as a design engineer at the Kiev ship-building and ship-repair plant and was subsequently involved in Komsomol work and was an instructor of the Kiyevskiy Obkom. In 1972 he was elected first secretary of Kiev's Darnitskiy Raykom. In 1974-76 he was an inspector of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In 1976 he was secretary and in 1977 second secretary of the Odesskiy Obkom.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

LATVIAN OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PASSPORT

LD051354 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Commentary by Maris Meirans, deputy head of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs]

[Text] We all know that every Soviet citizen, on reaching the age of 16, must receive a passport. From then on, it is the main document of identity, and everybody must have one. Soldiers and Soviet citizens who permanently reside abroad are an exception. One is faced with an administrative and even a criminal charge for a casual attitude towards this main document of a citizen.

However, it often happens that life itself punishes transgressors of the law. This is what happened to citizen Nataliya Zimina, who resides at 90 Sarkanarmijas Iela, flat No 43, in Liepaja. Because of the irresponsibility and negligence of both herself and her parents, Nataliya remembered about the passport only when she went to the registry office to enter into legal marriage. Of course, the marriage registration application was not accepted without a passport, and the intended wedding had to be postponed.

We also know very well that every citizen has to have in his passport an entry for his place of residence, as well as one for cancelling this registration upon moving to another populated place or apartment. To conscientious citizens, adhering to these regulations seems so clear and simple that there is no need to talk much about it. Unfortunately, not everyone thinks like that nor behaves as prescribed by the law. Here are a couple of examples.

Citizen Yuriy Bacherov stayed for a long time without being registered in the Oktobra Rayon of the city of Riga. Although capable, he evaded socially useful work and in addition neglected the upbringing of his daughter Natasha. Twice, administrative reports were compiled about his residing without being registered. However, Bacherov continued to transgress against the passport regulations. Now, with the sentence of the People's Court of Oktobra Rayon on 15 July, 1981, Bacherov will not only have to spend a year at a place where he will be deprived of his liberty but, at the same time, he will be compelled to receive treatment for chronic alcoholism.

Also citizen Mikhail Kavalkov, who for a long time had stayed in Riga without registering at 4 Maza Stacijas Iela, flat No 62, has been sentenced by the People's Court of Leningradas Rayon to deprivation of liberty for 6 months.

A decree of the USSR Council of Ministers 7 years ago approved the new type of USSR citizen's passport. An active exchange of the old-type passports for the new passports began in 1976. Now this campaign has practically come to an end, and only some irresponsible citizens still have not found time to exchange passports. One can count on the fingers those residents of Valmiera, Dobele and Talsi Rayon who still have not exchanged passports. However, in Riga and Balvi Rayons, and also in the Riga city's Leningradas and Proletariesu Rayons, the number of such citizens is quite a bit larger. The main difficulties, as some of these citizens admit, are caused by getting one's photographs taken. I will remind those citizens who, because of their state of health, are physically unable to go for new passport photographs, that they must submit an application to the passport section of the Internal Affairs Department for a photographer to be called out to their home.

The new type passport differs from the old one in that it has no time limit. But many persons often forget that upon reaching the age of 25 and 45 new photographs have to be glued into the passports. This is being done at the passport sections of the Internal Affairs Departments. If that has not been done, the passport is not valid and one cannot buy a flight ticket, nor withdraw money deposited in a savings bank, nor receive parcels or transfers of money at the post office. Nor can citizens with invalid passports be engaged for work.

Recently a woman citizen turned to me -- this time I will not mention the name -- with a request for permission to travel to a border zone, to the Kolka settlement in Talsi Rayon. Unfortunately I could not satisfy this request because, having reached the age of 45, she had not taken care to have a new photograph glued into her passport. The journey had to be put off.

The regulations on the passport system in the USSR also state that it is a duty of citizens to take care of their passports. However, people still take passports when shopping, going berry-picking or gathering mushrooms. There are also some citizens who lose their passports on purpose, hoping that in the new passports there will be no unfavorable entries regarding them -- for example, on paying alimony or on the registration of a marriage. Here they meet with disappointment, however, because all the entries are completely renewed.

For carelessness and for losing one's passport an administrative charge is prescribed, including a fine. Therefore, I would like once more to give a piece of advice: In order to escape unpleasant consequences, very little has to be done. Once more, the regulations which have been written on the last, 28th page of the passport have to be read thoroughly and one must strictly adhere to them.

ALIYEV ATTENDS AZERBAIJAN FESTIVAL FOR POET

LD062310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Festivities devoted to the 840th anniversary of the birth of the great Azerbaijan poet and thinker Nizami Gandzhevi began in Baku today. A festive soiree has been held in the Vladimer Ilich Lenin Palace. A speech about Nizami was made by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Board of the Azerbaijan Union of Writers and people's writer of the republic. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was present at the soiree. The jubilee festivities will continue at Nizami's birthplace, in Kirovabad.

LITHUANIAN PARTY LEADER SPEAKS TO PROPAGANDISTS

WA061035 Vilnius SOVIETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[ELTA report on 25 September meeting of Lithuanian propagandists and Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and Central Committee secretaries]

[Excerpt] A meeting was held on 25 September in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee of the republic's propagandists with Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and Central Committee secretaries.

P. Grishkyavichyus, A. Barkauskas, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kayris, L. Shepetis, V. Baltrunas, V. Mikuchyauskas, Yu. Petkyavichyus and P. Shileykis and A. Chesnavichyus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting. Gorkom and raykom secretaries, political education department chiefs and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol executives were also invited to participate in the discussion.

Introductory remarks to the meeting were addressed by P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Representatives of the 20,000-strong army of the republic's propagandists, Comrade P. Grishkyavichyus said, those to whom the party organizations have entrusted the regular explanation and consolidation in the minds of the working people of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the development of their sociopolitical and production assertiveness, are gathered here today.

Currently the working people of the republic, as of the whole country, are working productively, putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The collectives of workers, kolkhoz members and the people's intelligentsia are doing much for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Many propagandists have also made an impressive contribution here. Their cogent and convincing words, which are purposeful in a communist fashion, are actively helping the party organization raise the new man and solve the urgent questions of socioeconomic and cultural development.

Important tasks of ideological work are emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Party Training in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress'. Much has already been done to reorganize party training in light of the requirements put forward by this decree.

The traditional measures of Propagandist's Day will be held tomorrow, the final Saturday in September, in all cities and rayons. During them the propagandists will meet with party committee secretaries, soviet and management workers, party veterans and figures of science and culture. The best propagandists will be honored and favored with a high evaluation. It is essential to strive to ensure that these measures be really meaningful and reinforce the readiness of all their participants to tackle actively and skillfully the tasks set by the party.

The Communist Party displays constant concern for the growth of the propagandists' ideological-political influence on the communists and all working people. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th party congress that the propagandist was and will remain a main figure in the system of Marxist-Leninist education. This constitutes high trust and a crucial assignment.

The propagandist is obliged not only to convince his audience but also to teach it to evaluate all the phenomena of social life from party standpoints. He must be able to pick up in good time all that is new and progressive, actively contribute to the consolidation of these progressive innovations in practice and strive persistently for the constant growth of the political and labor activeness of the whole audience.

It is very important that the students of the political and economic training system concretely analyze the possibilities of their collective for an increase in labor productivity, the best use of fixed capital and strict observance of economies and thrift. It is necessary to discuss regularly how to introduce scientific achievements, positive experience and more refined management methods into production more quickly.

It is necessary to continue to pay special attention to questions of the intensification of farming and animal husbandry. Propagandists must always be in the front ranks of the fighters for an increase in the production of agricultural products, particularly fodder, and pick up promptly and actively assist the removal of all manifestations of mismanagement and lack of organization.

It is the sacred duty of and a matter of honor for every propagandist to cogently and convincingly explain to the working people what is being done and what has to be done in the future for the solution of the urgent problems of economic and social development, skillfully instruct them in efficient management and inculcate a proprietorial attitude toward public property.

It is gratifying that it is this primarily for which the republic's best propagandists are striving. They not only expound theory but also teach people how to analyze economic-social practice from scientific standpoints and leave no question troubling the students unanswered. This positive experience must be carefully collated and extensively disseminated.

Even more attention in classes should be paid to the formation of the working people's spiritual world and their enhanced cultural level.

We evaluate positively the endeavors of many propagandists to illustrate as profoundly and convincingly as possible the essence of the principles of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and their consistent implementation and to inculcate the noble feelings of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Now, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, we have extensive opportunities to strengthen this extraordinarily important activity.

In consistently intensifying a class approach to the development of society we must at the same time increase political vigilance even more and expose in good time, scrupulously and cogently all views hostile to socialism and every manifestation of bourgeois nationalism and extremist clericalism and antisocial acts.

The propagandists now have to work with people who are more educated and better informed. Consequently, it is their paramount obligation to systematically broaden their outlook, extend their knowledge, multiply their practical skills of propaganda work and actively enhance their professional skill. The gorkoms and raykoms and the Political Education Center must continue, of course, to come constantly to the propagandists' assistance here.

Practice shows that propagandists work well when they enjoy the all-round support of the primary party organizations and leaders of collectives. It is necessary to continue to operate in this direction. The party, soviet and business leaders must meet regularly with the propagandists, brief them knowledgeably on the most pertinent problems of economic, social and cultural development and the main tasks of ideological activity and create good work conditions for them.

In a few days you will be meeting at enterprises, on farms and in lecture halls with your students in order to propagandize with ardent words the tasks set by the party and to mobilize them for selfless labor in the name of the good of the Soviet people. Let this be a qualitatively new step forward on your part in responsible ideological activity.

Permit me, dear comrades, to cordially congratulate you on the start of the new academic year in the systems of party and Komsomol enlightenment and economic education. I with you big creative successes and persistence in propaganda work.

UKRAINIAN TRADE UNIONS PREPARE FOR 1982 CONGRESS

WA241416 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Ukrainian Republic Council of Trade Unions was held yesterday, 10 September, in Kiev.

The plenum decreed the convening of the 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions Congress on 25 February 1982 in Kiev.

A report on the second item on the agenda -- a strengthening of organizing work and an increase in the responsibility of the managers and union organizations of the republic for fulfillment of the pledges pertaining to collective contracts -- was delivered by V.A. Sologub, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions.

In realizing the plans of economic and social development, the plenum emphasized, importance is attached to collective contracts, which regulate practically all aspects of the life of enterprise workers -- from a refinement in production and the organization of labor through an improvement in cultural-social conditions.

Under the leadership of the party authorities the republic's unions are now constantly refining the practice of the conclusion and the guaranteed fulfillment of such contracts. The factory-plant and local commissions, shop organization, party group and scientific organization of labor and All-Union Society of Inventors and Production Efficiency Expert activists, permanent conferences and the working people's public creative associations have come to be enlisted in this work more extensively. Following the Crimean example, special commissions for the preliminary study and defense of draft collective contracts have been created in many oblast union councils and committees, which has made possible the maximum concentration of the collectives' efforts on a comprehensive solution of production and social problems and an improvement in the content of the contracts.

At the same time, the speakers pointed out, the level of organizing work of the managers and union committees on ensuring fulfillment of bilateral agreements does not yet correspond in full to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the requirements expressed in the discussion with trade union workers in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee this June. A number of places annually fails to fulfill some of the items of the collective contract measures. And to the greatest extent at enterprises and in organizations of Zakarpatskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Kirovgradskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts. The Ministries of Coal and Light Industry and Trade and Agriculture were sharply criticized for their inadequate organizing role in ensuring the fulfillment of collective contracts and insufficient supervision of the progress of implementation of their measures.

It was noted that certain enterprises are still not fully aware of the educative function of the collective contract and its role in mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, a refinement in the forms of competition and an increase in its fruitfulness and the guaranteed realization of the targets for the mechanization and automation of production processes and the introduction of progressive techniques, foremost experience and the scientific organization of labor. It is also necessary to increase the unions' exactingness toward the managers for fulfillment of the collective contracts in the part pertaining to the working people's convalescence, an improvement in their medical services and sanatorium-resort treatment and the enhanced organization of public, particularly dietetic, catering.

The report and the plenum participants' speeches stressed attention to the need for a considerable improvement in the content of the collective contracts and for them to provide for measures underpinned by engineering and economic calculations and planning and design documents. The appropriate sections of the contracts must reflect the frontiers and upgraded pledges outlined by the collectives in the process of the transition to the intensive path of the development of production. Account should also be taken here of such factors as modernization, mechanization and automation, an acceleration in the labor productivity growth rate, the rational use of operating capacity and economies in raw materials and intermediate goods, fuel-energy resources and cash.

A corresponding decree was adopted on the issue under discussion.

The plenum also discussed the question of a further improvement in the work of the republic union organizations with the working people's letters and proposals in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by V.I. Sivolob, secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions.

The plenum examined organizational questions. In connection with I.I. Gladskiy's election as AUCCTU secretary he was relieved of his duties as secretary and member of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions. M.A. Zapolskiy, who was previously chairman of the republic Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Committee, was elected secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions.

Ukrainian CP Central Committee and AUCCTU executives and the leaders of a number of republic ministries and departments participated in the plenum.

BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS PREPARE FOR 1982 CONGRESS

WA241455 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Belorussia's trade unions number more than 5 million persons and unite practically all workers, kolkhoz members and employees. Their role in tackling the economic, social and cultural tasks confronting the republic is exceptionally great. The trade union committees and organizations are doing much to enhance the efficiency of socialist competition and develop invention and production efficiency and working actively on the communist education of the working people and their familiarization with production management.

This was discussed at the Belorussian SSR Council of Trade Unions 14th Plenum, which took place on 6 August in Minsk.

The term of office of the Belorussian Republic Council of Trade Unions officials elected by the 14th Trade Unions Congress will expire next March, N.N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Trade Unions, observed in his report "The Convening of the 15th Belorussian SSR Trade Unions Congress". The republic trade unions congress will be preceded by the reports and elections of all union authorities. It will be necessary in the course of the report and election campaign, the speaker emphasized, to comprehensively examine the activity of each union organization in implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU and 28th Belorussian CP Congresses and sum up the results of fulfillment of the decisions of the 16th USSR Trade Unions Congress and the tasks set by the 14th Belorussian SSR Trade Unions Congress.

The main topic, which should be at the center of the report and election campaign, is questions of the unions' active participation in implementation of the socioeconomic program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and mobilization of the republic's working people for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges of the first year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the further development of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of organization of the report and election campaign.

The plenum decreed the convening of the 15th Belorussian SSR Trade Unions Congress on 2 February 1982 in Minsk.

The plenum participants discussed the plan of measures of the republic's unions for fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 29th Belorussian CP Congresses. A report was delivered by A.P. Obukhovich, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Council of Trade Unions.

In accordance with the main directions of the CPSU's economic strategy determined by the 26th party congress, the measures pay great attention to a further improvement in the economic work of the republic's union organizations and a rise in the level of the organization of labor and social production.

The measures provide for an improvement in work on the inculcation in the working people of a solicitous attitude toward public property and the further development of creative initiative and activeness. The attention of the union organizations is concentrated on the successful fulfillment of the comprehensive plans of an improvement in working conditions and labor protection and health-convalescent measures and also on the solution of questions of the social insurance, pensions and health protection of the working people.

The plenum participants discussed the report of S.A. Arzhavkin, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Council of Trade Unions, "A Further Refinement in the Work of the Republic's Union Organizations on Involving the Working People in Production Management in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

It was observed at the plenum that the union councils and committees and primary party organizations are doing a considerable amount in this field. The participation of the labor collectives and union councils and committees in the elaboration of plans of economic and social development has been stepped up. The role of the permanent production conferences in the solutions of production and everyday life has increased. The savings from the introduction of the proposals of members of the permanent production conferences constituted R23.6 million in 1980 alone.

The practice of the conclusion and organization of the fulfillment of collective contracts is being refined, and the role of the public scientific research societies and laboratories, economic analysis bureaus and groups and scientific organization of labor councils is increasing.

The plenum participants spoke of the need to render the small primary union organizations effective assistance. Much has to be done to stimulate the activity of agricultural worker union committees. It is also essential to enhance the role of the scientific-technical societies in securing fulfillment of the plan quotas for the development of science and technology.

The union committees and organizations must oppose the so-called amendment of production plans more decisively. The organization of public supervision of fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing, children's preschool establishments and other cultural-social facilities is in need of considerable improvement. Insufficient assistance is being rendered on the part of the union committees and managers in fulfillment of the decisions of the permanent production conferences. As a result 16.8 percent of the adopted proposals remained unimplemented in 1980 in the republic. Certain of the republic's union councils and committees are exercising inadequate leadership of the work of the public commissions and failing to enlist activists in their work.

The corresponding decrees were adopted on the questions discussed.

UKRAINIAN ENERGY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN KIEV

Energy Development Policy

WA061140 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] A 3-day joint meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for Overall Problems of Power Engineering and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Department of the Physical-Technical Problems of Power Engineering was devoted to problems of the development of the Ukraine's power engineering.

The participants in the meeting heard a number of scientific papers. Acad L.A. Melentyev dwelt on the tasks of developing the Soviet Union's power engineering in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A.V. Gritsenko, deputy minister of power and electrification of the Ukrainian SSR, spoke in his speech about the state of and tasks to improve the operation of the republic's integrated electric power system. G.Ye. Pukhov, member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, devoted his paper to the work of the establishments of the republic Academy of Sciences on the solution of urgent problems of the development of power engineering. V.I. Martynyuk, chief of the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan Power and Electrification Department, spoke about the prospects of the development of the Ukrainian SSR's power engineering. "Tasks of the Development of and Scientific Support for the Operation of AES's" was the subject of the paper of Doctor of Technical Sciences V.A. Sidorenko.

The meeting was also addressed by L.A. Shubenko-Shubin, member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economic Sciences A.A. Makarov, Candidates of Economic Sciences N.V. Gnedoy and V.V. Yershevich, deputy chief engineer of the Energosetproyekt Institute.

The papers and speeches observed that the country's power engineer-scientists had interpreted the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report as a combat action program. Profoundly aware of the ever increasing role of science in the development of the country's economy, they are comprehensively analyzing the results of what was done in the last 5-year period, charting new frontiers and concentrating attention on the decisive areas of scientific-technical progress, one of which is power engineering.

Approximately R3 billion have been invested in this sector of the republic's economy in recent years. A number of powerful generating units have been commissioned and a large number of power lines, including two 750-kilovolt lines, and roughly 60 kilometers of main heating systems have been built. The installation of the Zaporozhye and Uglegorsk GRES, the biggest in the country, and the Kiev TETs-5 have been completed. The construction of the Dnestrovsk Integrated Hydroscheme, which will make it possible to irrigate 470,000 hectares of land of the southwest Ukraine and Moldavia, has been initiated. The republic's increased power engineering potential has catered for the growing need for electric power on the part of its economy and population.

Particular mention was made at the meeting of the role of AES's in the development of the republic's power engineering. It was emphasized that the main increase in power engineering in the Ukrainian SSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan will be secured precisely by AES's. The buildup of the capacity of the Chernobyl and Rovno atomic power stations continues, and it is planned to introduce the first units of the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Krymskaya AES's and the Odesskaya Atomic TETs, the first in the country.

The scheduled rapid increase in nuclear power capacity engenders the need for a large complex of scientific research work on a further increase in the reliability of generating units which have already been assimilated and which are being erected at the AES.

The papers and speeches gave considerable space to the tasks of increasing the sector's economic operation. It was observed that a new step on this path was the creation of power complexes uniting atomic, hydraulic and water-storage stations. The Yuzhno-Ukrainskiy power complex which is being created on the Yuzhnyy Bug River is the country's first.

Great attention was paid at the meeting to specific areas of the power engineer-scientists' impending scientific quest. Mention was made, inter alia, of the need to use solar, wind and wave power and the heat of the earth's interior. Thus the country's first solar power station will be installed in the Crimea. Scientific research into the use of the geothermal waters in the Trans-Carpathians is being extended. The search for methods of the direct conversion of heat into electricity, which will make it possible to do away with turbines and generators, is on the agenda.

Accomplishing the whole set of scheduled tasks will improve the fuel-energy balance of the republic and the country and considerably raise the economic efficiency of the operation of the integrated power system of the south of the country.

Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Ukrainian SSR Gosplan executives and the leaders of a number of the republic's scientific establishments participated in the meeting.

Atomic Power Stressed

WA061150 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Reducing the consumption of coal, oil and gas, reserves of which are limited -- this is the task being tackled by the creation of a network of atomic power stations in the republic. Two 1-million-watt units at the Chernobyl and one at the Rovno AES are already supplying the economy with energy. The working atom is now acquiring another occupation -- it is being "entrusted with" supplying heat to centers of population and industrial enterprises.

Scientific research has proven the very great efficiency of the installation of atomic TETs, which generate both electric power and heat. The first such TETs in the Ukraine is being built not far from Odessa.

Its commissioning will make it possible to reduce annual gas and fuel oil expenditure in conventional computation by more than 2 million tons and close down up to 500 low-capacity boiler houses polluting the atmosphere of the resort city. It is proposed in the future to build atomic TETs in Kharkov and other cities.

But is it not more practical for a city to have a separate source of heat supply not connected with the generation of electric power? Plans of such atomic power stations have already been created. The atomic power stations are inferior to the TETs in economy of operation, but a less powerful reactor of increased safety makes it possible to locate them in direct proximity to industrial and residential developments. Thus the need for major transit mains and large-diameter pipes disappears.

The atomic power stations will also assume the role of suppliers of process steam, which is greatly needed by many enterprises. In addition, it is planned to employ atomic power sources for heating large-scale hothouse combines.

These and other problems of the use of atomic energy for the centralized heating of cities and industrial-residential complexes were discussed at a republic scientific-technical conference in Kiev which concluded on 17 September.

GEORGIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ILLS

WA071100 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The Georgian SSR's economy has taken a considerable step forward, to which the reports of the republic Gosplan and Central Statistical Administration, summing up the results of 8 months of 1981 convincingly testify. Some R115.9 million of products were produced over and above the plan, and the growth rate is steady; 75 percent of the industrial production increase was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. The proportion of products of the highest quality category in the overall volume of manufactured output continues to grow. At a cost of colossal exertion of effort in the struggle against foul weather and vine disease the viticulturists managed to not only fight for but also to cultivate a good harvest. These and other results discussed on 12 September at an enlarged session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau evoke a sense of satisfaction. It could, however, have been deeper and fuller were it not for a number of destabilizing trends and factors which have been holding back the growth of the republic's economy for the umpteenth month now. They were examined in detail in the analytical roundups delivered at the session by G. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, D. Patiashvili, Z. Chkheidze and G. Andronikashvili, secretaries of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Z. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council ff Ministers. It was noted, inter alia, that in industry the number of lagging enterprises is still great and that the number of the most important product types the plans for which are not being fulfilled is not declining but increasing.

There was a slowdown in the growth rate in construction. A negative trend can be traced in the work of transport, not least maritime transport, and the unloading of ships with most valuable national economic cargoes is poorly organized.

The indicators of animal husbandry production have deteriorated in a number of areas.

None of this takes away from our economy's impressive achievements, but it is in its interests not to conduct a review of triumphant figures but to concentrate attention on the lagging sectors.

The main question which arises here concerns the causes. But before attempting to answer this, let us take a look at the "black list" of our industry.

The "Black List"

We will see here the very same names. From month to month the same enterprises and sectors constitute the distressing list of laggards. This "permanency," which is assuming the character of a firm trend, merits extended analysis. Running ahead somewhat, we would say that many leaders are seeking and finding the causes far beyond the bounds of their own enterprises and sectors, in the material-technical supply sphere, for example. Without making light of the difficulties which arise here, the participants in the session nonetheless concluded that the first and main cause and the root of all the troubles of the lagging enterprises is to be found in the sphere of the leadership thereof and in the absence of concrete fruitful managerial activity.

The Economy Should be Active

An acute shortage is perceived in some elements of our economy of intellect, strategic thinking and active, fruitful thought, for which intensive memoranda-writing and the hot air of meetings are being substituted. Sober-minded skilled practitioners of the economy know very well that superfluous words and motions do not influence the state of affairs, but that verbal dross breeds an abundance of ill-considered decisions. Larded with stereotyped appeals like to "step up," "expand," "stimulate" and so forth, they reflect only one thing: helplessness and an ignorance of what needs to be done. The appeals multiply, but things do not budge.

The session raised sharply the question of the leaders' personal responsibility for the state of affairs in this area of the economy or other. As was specially emphasized, the inadequacy of purposeful, competent and efficient work on the solution of urgent questions makes itself felt at various levels of economic management.

A serious reproach in this connection was leveled at the leaders of republic work groups which have failed to adopt effective, nonstandard and, in some cases, extraordinary measures to reduce the number of lagging enterprises, improve the manufacture of the most important products, commission capacity, assimilate capital investments and fulfill plans for housing construction, trade and consumer services and the use of transport. The work of these groups is inadequate at the city and rayon levels.

Certain workers of the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers machinery and other executives were criticized.

The party committees have a great responsibility for the state of the economy. It was observed that the Rustavskiy and Zugdidskiy gorkoms, which are headed by first secretaries R. Georgadze and K. Dzhandzhgava, and other gorkoms and raykoms are not developing and proposing concrete, long-term measures to extricate themselves from critical situations.

The session raised the question of the personal responsibility of leaders who permitted a disruption of the fulfillment of plans of agricultural production. The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau specially discussed the question of workers responsible for the production and procurement of garlic and meted out the following party penalties: A. Gasanov, deputy minister of agriculture, was strictly reprimanded (the Georgian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department and republic Ministry of Agriculture were instructed to submit a proposal on the expediency of his remaining in office); B. Gabrichidze, chief of the administration of the same ministry, was strictly reprimanded, this being entered on his record; and R. Bzishvili, chief of a department, was reprimanded, this being entered on his record. V. Dinuashvili, chief of Dushetskiy Rayon's Agricultural Administration, was dismissed, and T. D. Burnadze, chairman of the agrarian-industrial association, was cautioned. The question of the party liability of D. Magalashvili, first deputy minister of fruit and vegetable industry, will be examined at the next bureau session.

A conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings, a lack of scrupulousness in the formulation of cardinal questions and a fear of harming relations with higher authority are inherent in some leaders, the speakers observed. It does not befit a communist to sacrifice the interests of the economy to considerations of personal tranquillity and peace of mind. The leaders of the Rustavi Foundry, Stankostroitel production association and other enterprises were named in this connection. A dependent attitude can be discerned in the conduct and actions of the leaders of enterprises of a number of sectors, and they are particularly numerous in the light and food industries: the enterprises are frequently provided with everything necessary for normal operation, but the leaders are incapable or unwilling to surmount even minimal difficulties.

Frequently in practice the entire "work assertiveness" of production organizers amounts to breaking down state allocations and amending plans in a downward direction.

The facts, observations and conclusions contained in the speeches of the enterprise, association, department and ministry leaders were made the basis of this report.

The session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau received a report from the Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department on information on the measures for a transition to working with regard for the new evaluative indicators provided for by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on a refinement in the economic mechanism.

The results of the enlarged session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau were summed up by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

CSA REVIEWS HARVEST PERFORMANCE 28 SEP

PM070923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "In the Country's Fields"; first three grafs are USSR Central Statistical Administration report]

[Text] As of Monday, 28 September, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 113.8 million hectares -- 95 percent of the sown area. Some 112.9 million hectares of these crops have been threshed.

Grain corn has been harvested from 1.6 million hectares. Sugar beet has been lifted from 2.1 million hectares (57 percent of the sown area) and potatoes from 2.4 million hectares (77 percent). Sunflowers have been harvested from 1.5 million hectares (35 percent) and rice from 421,000 hectares (68 percent).

Winter grain and green fodder crops have been sown on 33.7 million hectares. Fall plowing has been completed on 64.5 million hectares.

Over almost all of the country's territory farmers enjoyed warm sunny weather last week. This allowed combine operators on many farms to finish harvesting earlier than usual. Workers in Kazakhstan, the country's largest grain growing area, scored an outstanding success, completing the threshing of grain on a vast area of almost 25 million hectares.

So, harvest-81 is behind us. As we can see from the USSR Central Statistical Administration roundup, the harvesting of late crops is in progress everywhere and the mass sowing of winter crops is underway in southern parts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia.

The year's work is being tallied up in September this year and many fields have already been prepared for next year's harvest. What was significant about harvest-81 for farmers? The single most important thing was the good organization and skill which were pitted against extremely unfavorable weather conditions. Another thing was that fodder was produced and still is being produced with just as much concern as grain was cultivated. From its first year the current 5-year plan is already becoming a 5-year plan in which fodder is paramount.

Machine operators harvesting potatoes, corn, beet, sunflowers, soybean and fodder root crops are now emulating the intensity of the battle for grain. In Bryanskaya Oblast competition for a single unit to harvest 1,000 tons of potatoes in a season is spreading. The link led by Hero of Socialist Labor B. Kireyko from the Mayak Kolkhoz, Novozybkovskiy Rayon, is setting examples of highly productive labor there. Despite the drought it has achieved an average yield of 200 quintals per hectare. Its famous foreman is unloading an average of 600 quintals of high-quality potatoes a day from his hopper. Some 450 harvesting and transportation complexes are operating in the oblast's potato fields.

Moldavia's Glodyanskiy Rayon finished harvesting sunflowers last week. Each hectare produced a record yield -- 27 quintals of seeds. They were, moreover, produced with any manual labor since the sunflowers were grown using industrial techniques. Both farmers and processing workers took great care to ensure good end results. The Beltsy oil and fat processing combine, for example, is producing more than a ton of oil for every hectare sown to sunflowers.

Sunflowers have been harvested from over 934,000 hectares more than by the same date last year.

Some 10,000 drivers in Lipetskaya Oblast are operating in accordance with a high-speed schedule for transporting new-crop sugar beet from the fields. Many transportation columns there have concluded financially autonomous contracts with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The team led by L. Savin of the Kalinin Kolkhoz, Dobrovskiy Rayon, is shifting an average of 400 tons of beet a day with its 12 trailer trains. That is twice the norm.

By Monday, 28 September the total area of sugar beet harvested in the country was 1 million hectares greater than by the same date last year.

Cotton harvesting is still in progress. In Uzbekistan's Tashkentskaya Oblast more than 1,000 cotton harvesting units are operating in the fields. The machine operators have set themselves the goal of machine harvesting 85 percent of the crop and of not allowing any losses to occur. The oblast's top combine operators are gathering 10-12 tons of cotton a day. The highest output in the republic has been achieved by A. Dzhabbergenov, machine operator on the Chapayev Kolkhoz in Korezmskaya Oblast. His link unloads an average of 17 tons of cotton a day. This leading worker's link is a family affair -- comprising himself, his son, his wife and three daughters.

More than 300 family collectives are operating in the cotton plantations of Khorezmskaya Oblast alone. The Rakhimova sisters are well known in the steppe of Dzhizakskaya Oblast.

Cotton harvesting is also underway in Turkmenistan. It is proceeding most efficiently in Ashkhabadskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts. In Azerbaijan cotton growers in Agdashkiy, Ashsuinskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Udzharskiy and Neftechalinskiy Rayons have achieved the top harvesting rates.

Harvesting of grain corn is ahead of schedule. The harvesting of grapes and late fruits is gathering pace.

Soybeans are being harvested over an increasing area in the southern parts of the European part of the country and in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

...There is still a lot to do in the country's fields this fall. This requires an integrated approach and the skillfull maneuvering of equipment and manpower. The immediate task is to harvest and store the entire crop.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS LIVESTOCK SECTOR

PM061005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing Livestock Unit Output"]

[Text] Since they attach great importance to the further development of livestock raising our party and the state are very much concerned to strengthen the sector's material and technical base. Today livestock raising is the shock front in the countryside. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th party congress that it is necessary to display maximum persistence, initiative and flexibility and exploit all reserves and potential not only to fulfill but also to substantially overfulfill the outlined plan.

The initiators of all-union competition -- the working people of villages in Cherkasskaya Oblast -- are skillfully exploiting available reserves. In the first 8 months of the year compared with the same period last year they increased productivity per cow by 144 kg and raised the average cattle surrender weight to 413 kg. Meat purchases trebled, milk purchases increased 12 times over and egg purchases increased 8 percent. Agricultural workers in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and Kurganskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts are ensuring a good increase in livestock raising output.

The example of the leading farms must be matched by other farms on the basis of an all-round improvement of qualitative indicators. But it is often the case that capital investments increase but output essentially does not increase for a number of years. At the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and in subsequent decisions the party highlighted the question of enhancing cadre's responsibility for sensible and prudent use of allocated funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment. This is fully applicable to livestock raising.

By increasing milk yields and weight gains farms are accelerating the recouping of capital investments and improving the sector economy. However, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ryazanskaya, Sverolovskaya and Sumskaya Oblasts, for example, have not yet overcome the milk production lag. In recent months the collectives of a number of livestock units in Moldavia and Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have allowed cattle weight gains to fall. Those are totally unwarranted omissions. Most farms now have plenty of green fodder. All the conditions exist for increasing yields and improving fattening of animals.

The main condition for a high return on resources is their rational utilization. As is known, fodder plays the leading role here. However, some farm leaders and specialists are trying to invest as much money as possible in the construction of buildings and as little as possible in the creation of the forage base. But it is no secret that at many livestock units, even recently commissioned ones, fodder supplies are poor and livestock productivity is scarcely rising at all. A considerable number of farms in Penzenskaya and some other oblasts are behind with the establishment of a fodder base. Fodder production is the very basis of the sector's development. Only if it is being comprehensively strengthened can one consistently increase procurements of meat, milk and other products. While the weather permits it is necessary to lay in hay, haylage, silage and roots.

It is equally important to handle the forage prudently and ensure that livestock get a full diet. Fodder shop operations must be adjusted immediately to ensure that not a single kilogram of forage is consumed without advance preparation and enrichment.

A great deal is being done in the country to mechanize the sector, and thousands of large livestock units and complexes have been constructed. Modern machinery, flow lines and sophisticated technology have made it possible to reduce the amount of manual work in livestock raising and raise labor productivity. Yet not all farms are displaying the proper approach to the work: Sometimes, instead of carrying out comprehensive mechanization of livestock units, they confine themselves to mechanizing individual processes such as milking and cleaning of buildings, for example. Sometimes specialists are not too bothered about efficiently utilizing production capacities. All this reduces the return on investment and labor. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and their local organs must step up monitoring of the correct utilization of machinery, equipment and buildings and prevent the freezing of funds. As the winter approaches we must ensure that repairs to livestock units and mechanisms are completed.

The sector's work efficiency is largely determined by the level of herd reproduction. It is basically one calf per cow at Lvovskaya, Leningradskaya and Moskovskaya Oblast livestock units. But how can you expect a good return on an investment in Rostovskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts, where nearly one-third of the cows bear no calves. What do farms lose as a result of inadequate care? In some areas over 4 percent of cattle and more than 7 percent of hogs and sheep were lost in the first 8 months of this year. Local party and agricultural organs must hold specialists strictly responsible for the state of livestock management and veterinary work.

The better utilization of livestock units' breeding potential, the assimilation of advanced techniology and production organization -- all this helps to increase the return on investment and sector intensification. At the same time, the further improvement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz relations with their partners is of great significance for the economy. It is a question of reducing the cost of the construction of livestock-raising buildings, speeding up their construction and improving services provided for units by the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and procurement workers. In short, all ministries and departments connected with the countryside must devote more attention to increasing production efficiency. It is important to strengthen the principles of financial autonomy and improve the system of sector planning and management.

Party organizations have a big part to play in developing livestock raising. They must analyze in greater depth the state of affairs at units, recognize the sector's development prospects and be sure to equip livestock raising collectives with everything new and advanced and direct their efforts toward the all-round improvement of work efficiency and quality. Communists working in the sector must set an example.

Competition among livestock raising workers for increased meat and milk production is broadening. Livestock unit workers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex are striving to make a fitting contribution to the resolution of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and to provide the motherland with as much output as possible.

ASHKHABAD FACES SHORTAGE OF VEGETABLES

WA071350 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by TURKEMENSKAYA ISKRA special correspondents Yu.Yulin and M.Malkis: "Vegetable Shortage: Causes and Consequences"]

[Text] The vegetable problem has arisen unexpectedly and with an unprecedented acuteness at first sight at the height of the vegetable season in Ashkhabad. The stores, pavilions and stalls of the city organization for fruit and vegetable trade [Gorplodovoshchtorg] have become deserted. It has been practically impossible to buy all that one needs in a single store. Even having run around many sales centers, one cannot find the vegetables needed for a family. The prices in the kolkhoz markets have risen sharply and are unprecedented for this time.

What has happened? What is the cause? We were told in the Ashkhabad Fruit and Vegetable Trade Organization:

"There are no vegetables...because there are none."

This statement is corroborated quite convincingly, at first sight, by the facts. In the final days of August and at the beginning of September the trade organization has obtained from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of two major specialized rayons -- Ashkhabadskiy and Gyaurskiy -- almost four times fewer vegetable and melon products than evisaged by the schedule. This is on average what we call the "gross". But if it is considered that the customer needs in addition a certain assortment, the situation appears far worse. Thus on 27 August Ashkhabadskiy Rayon was to have supplied 75 tons of tomatoes, but delivered 20 tons, while the Gyaurskiy kolkhozes brought in 2 tons instead of 25 tons. On 1 September the stores obtained from both rayons 17 tons of tomatoes and on 3 September 22 tons. Nor is the situation any better when it comes to the procurement of cucumbers, eggplant and peppers. On 3 September the republic's capital received only 100 tons of vegetables. We should note that 100-110 tons of tomatoes alone were needed per the established schedule.

Thus it turns out that one cannot get anywhere by bargaining: The vegetables are not arriving, and there is nothing to trade. It remained to ascertain the viewpoints of those whose job it is to display concern to ensure that vegetables, melon crops and fruit arrive without interruption.

Y.L. Pogosova, chief agronomist of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables Industry, explains the situation by the year's difficult weather conditions, the "interseasonal period" and the biological singularities of a number of crops.

There is no doubt that the year was not one of the easiest and that the varieties suited to our hot climate are not being produced. This will be dealt with later. We, however, would like to address today's problems and the day-to-day questions directly related to an improvement in the Ashkhabad working people's provision with vegetables.

There were ripe tomatoes on the allotments of the brigades of Mamed Saparov, Yuvak, Annayeva, Agda Kuvanchev, USSR State Prize winner Melikmuthamed Hummedov and others on Ashkhabadskiy Rayon's Sotsializm Kolkhoz on 31 August. We also saw the tomatoes collected in boxes near the allotments and vehicles loaded with them....

Bulgarian peppers, cucumbers, eggplants, musk melons and watermelons had also been collected. The vegetable growers' "secrets" were visible even at first glance. The allotments had been carefully tended, cleared of weeds, fertilized and watered. Despite the difficult year, by the beginning of September, the kolkhoz had sold the state 2,000 tons of vegetables more than by the beginning of the fall in 1980, including 700 tons more tomatoes.

There is nothing surprising in this. When the vegetable crops were being planted and sown, the specialists calculated when they would be ripe and how to organize care to ensure that the vegetable production line would be continuous. It is this which permits the kolkhoz even now, in the "interseasonal period," to dispatch 7-10 tons of tomatoes and other of the earth's generous gifts to the city dwellers daily.

Incidentally, even with the acute shortage of vegetables in the city, the Sotsializm Kolkhoz is experiencing difficulties selling them. This does not apply to tomatoes, of course. But the Sotsializm Kolkhoz is having difficulty dispatching eggplant, which can only be bought in a few stores. On 29 and 30 August R. Agateldyyev, acceptance official of the Gorplodovoshchtorg, refused to take 10 tons of eggplant on the grounds that the city's stores were...overrrun with them. Only on 31 August did he take about 6 tons. And he set a more than strange conditions, furthermore: the daily submittal of eggplant must not exceed 50 percent of the procure tomatoes, while an even stricter norm was set for peppers.

The watermelons had even worse luck. Kolkhoz Chairman Kuvanch Orazov responsibly declares:

"In 2 weeks we will be in a position to send the trade system 100 tons of high-quality watermelons daily."

But meanwhile the ripe, succulent fruit is quietly lying in the melon field. As is known, the Sotsializm Kolkhoz is one of the farms from which the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry takes out vegetable and melon products with its own transport. But vehicles are not allocated for the transportation of watermelons.

To all this it should be added that Ashkhabad's daily watermelon requirement constitutes precisely 100 tons. But the city is receiving considerably less. It is amazing after all this that on one of the last days of August watermelons were delivered to a pavilion in Market No 2 from...Maryyskaya Oblast, and manifestly unripe ones at that. Of the six choice ones which one of us acquired, not one was ripe.

The facts concerning the Sotsializm Kolkhoz need no comment. But in order to put an end to talk about the so-called "interseasonal period" let us take a look at the situation on other farms. On Ashkhabadskiy Raoyn's Mir Kolkhoz, sav. Dortkuli Atayev, the chief agronomist of the kolkhoz, showed us the tomato plantings in the best brigade of Amanmurad Orazov.

How unlike the ones we saw on the Sotsializm Kolkhoz this allowtmet was! Weeds, which could be seen everywhere, had not been pulled for a long time. The plantings were not receiving the necessary care. The tomatoes would ripen in the latter half of September. The agronomist admitted that the situation was even worse in other brigades. This is why the kolkhoz is surrendering virtually no tomatoes currently, while the prospects are quite gloomy: in places one-half of the anticipated harvest (600 out of 1,200 tons) will be gathered in green and, at best, brown.

The situation is little different on the kolkhozes imeni Lenin of Ashkbadskiy and I Maya of Gyaurskiy and Sovkhoz imeni Kalinin of Ashkhabadskiy rayon. They are all surrendering a niggardly quantity of tomatoes. Nor are they arriving from Gyaurskiy Rayon's Sovet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz. The "interseasonal period" is taking its toll. Obviously, a comparison of the situation on the Sotsializm Kolkhoz and certain others gives us an idea why the notorious "interseasonal period" arises and what the true causes of the shortage are.

Until now we have dealt with present-day problems and those of the current vegetable season. But they were not born either today or yesterday. Inattention to fundamental questions of the development of vegetable growing throughout recent years has led to the point where in fact in the latter half of the summer, however paradoxical this may seem, big interruptions are experienced in Ashkhabad in provision of the population with vegetables.

Despite the numerous reorganizations, the decisive components of the vegetable production line remain unregulated, the obstacles on the path of vegetable products from the field to the stall have not been removed and the lack of coordination in the actions of those who plan, cultivate and sell the vegetables is poignantly reflected. There is no uniform view, for example, on the structure of the vegetable crop sowings.

Logically all these questions should be tackled by the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry. It is up to it to determine where, how much and which vegetables to sow and the optimum maturation periods, give recommendations on crop selection and exercise leadership and supervision of the entire process of vegetable production, from the cultivation of the seedlings through the gathering in of the harvest.

The Ministry deals with practically all these most important matters, however, only by way of "consultation," so to speak. But they are tackled locally any which way. Whence the blunders, which have made themselves felt this year.

Could it have been any other way if the kolkhoz vegetable allotment lacks a single leader. As is known, the specialized vegetable-growing kolkhozes are within the system of the Ministry of Agriculture and its oblast and rayon administrations. Following the winding down of the rayon plodovoschprom administrations, the staffs of the agricultural administrations of Ashkhabadskiy, Gyaurskiy and Geo-Tepinskiy Rayispolkoms have...only one agronomist. He is responsible for not only the vegetable crops but also the melon crops and fruit growing and viticulture.

This is what Chadyyar Aymamedov, chief of the Ashkhabadskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration, has to say on this score:

"This single agronomist is virtually no help to the kolkhozes; he does not even have the time to compile reports and all kinds of references. In fact he alone has to deal with what was dealt with by three agronomists of the liquidated rayon plodovoshchprom administration.

Specialists of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and its oblast administration visit the kolkhozes. But they confine themselves mainly to general questions and do not tackle concrete matters, and little good comes of these visits.

The opinion that the kolkhozes need a single master was also expressed by A.I. Orlov, secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Raykom. Even the leaders of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry are aware that it is difficult to tackle fundamental questions of the further upsurge of vegetable growing given the existing procedure.

It is shameful to say that the republic still lacks its own tomato, cucumber, carrot and other crop varieties adapted to the hot climate. The varieties imported from other climiatic zones prove unadapted to local conditions. Agricultural science has also remained aloof from this entire important problem.

We must recognize that until the republic embarks in earnest on the cultivation of its own varieties, matters will remain at a standstill. Difficulties in obtaining middle-ripening varieties of the types of vegetables which are today in short supply are inevitable. After all, we can no longer be reconciled to the fact that we have no fresh carrots and insufficient tomatoes and cucumbers in July, August and September. Cultivation of garlic in the republic has virtually ceased, and the vegetable assortment is not being expanded.

However strange it may seem, the pricing system has become a serious brake on the continuous operation of the vegetable production line. With the current price list the kolkhozes have a financial interest only in the maximum production of early vegetables. The middle and late vegetables are, on the other hand, actually loss-making. This is understandable inasmuch as they require immeasurably greater labor expenditure under the conditions of a hot dry climate than early vegetables. Yet these bear the lowest price. The time has come to establish within the limits of the average selling price, prices for middle and late vegetables which will stimulate an increase in the production of tomatoes, cucumbers and vegetables ripening in the latter half of the summer and at the start of fall.

It would perhaps be advisable to reduce somewhat the price of early vegetables, raising, thanks to this, the cost of the middle and late varieties. It has long been time for price differentiation according to quality also. The experience of our Bulgarian friends, where product quality is stipulated in the contract, is instructive in this respect. An additional payment is established in the event of the supply of above-plan prime-grade products. There is much that is new here that has been introduced in Moldavia, the Ukraine and other republics.

Big losses are being caused by the lack of coordiantion in the actions of certain components of vegetable production. Contradictions between producers and procurement officials have still not been eliminated, as can be seen in the example of the Sotsializm Kolkhoz. These contradictions arise owing to a lack of organization, absence of a strong material-technical base and inefficiency.

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry lacks a motor pool, not to mention refrigerator trucks and high-capacity vehicles, and has no modern vegetable storage pits or its own processing enterprises. The trade network has extremely primitive equipment. This also leads to huge losses, the reduced quality of the vegetables and fruit and interruptions in supplies to certain areas. The construction of kolkhoz stores has dragged on unjustifiably.

The young Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry is called on to solve this whole range of problems and questions. But they can only be solved given the most energetic assistance and practical aid of the planning and Soviet authorities and scientific research establishments.

PROBLEMS WITH BELORUSSIAN VEGETABLE HARVEST

WA231000 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 6 September publishes on page one a 1,000-word report on a Belorussian CP Central Committee meeting devoted to problems with the current harvest of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. "Operating data and spot checks indicate that in many of the republic's rayons and oblasts the harvesting and procurement of potatoes, vegetables and fruit is disorganized and is being conducted unsatisfactorily. Although early and mid-season varieties of potatoes have already ripened and have ceased growing, as of September 3 only 15,000 hectares, or 4.2 percent of the total area under harvest, have been harvested on republic state and collective farms."

"Only 1,427 farms -- 58 percent of the total -- have started harvesting this crop." Much equipment is standing idle, and an "analogous situation exists with the harvest of vegetable crops. There, only 1,700 hectares have been harvested, which is 5 percent of the total area sown to vegetables." Consumer cooperatives and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farms have not purchased excess production from the population. Procuerment points have not been opened. Vehicles for transport are not being assigned. As a result, "a significant quantity of vegetables and fruits grown by state and collective farms and by the population is spoiling or being fed to animals. Strict warnings were issued to A.M. Starovoytov, Belorussian SSR deputy minister of agriculture; N.S. Yakushev, Belorussian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farms; A.Ya. Kalitko, Belorussian SSR minister of procurement; N.A. Stashenkov, Belorussian SSR minister of trade; I.S. Starovskaya, Belorussian SSR minister of the food industry, and K.Z. Terekh, chairman of the board of the Belorussian Union of Consumer's Societies.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES KASHKADARINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM021139 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "For 650,000 Tons of Kashkadrinskiy Cotton"]

[Excerpts] Agricultural workers in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and tasks arising from the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are carrying out intense work to develop all sectors of agricultural production and successfully fulfill socialist pledges. This was said at a Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum which discussed a report by the obkom first secretary, R.G. Gaipov, "On the Oblast Party Organization's Tasks to Further Intensify Cotton-Growing and Improve the Quality of Raw Cotton in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands."

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

Sh.R. Rashidov presented Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, Shakhrisabzskiy Rayon, the Mubzrek state breeding plant and the Kommuna Kolkhoz of Chirakchinskiy Rayon with the diplomas of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee awarded to them for successfully carrying out the livestock wintering and increasing production and sales of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period.

Diplomas of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, Uzbek Trade Union Council and Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee were presented to the winners of the republican socialist competition among stockraisers.

TYPHOON HITS KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, FARMS DAMAGED

LD061456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 81

[TASS correspondent's dispatch from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy: "In a Battle With the Elements"]

[Text] Typhoon (?Ilse), which orginated in southern Japan, has struck the [Kamchatka] Peninsula with hurricane-force winds and downpours of rain. Gusts of wind on the south-western shore have reached 47 meters per second, and 33 meters per second in Petropavlovsk. More than a month's normal rain fell during 2 days. The rivers, already full with September rains, burst their banks. The storms struck an especially heavy blow on the farms of Yelizovskiy Rayon. According to (Santalov), first secretary of the Yelizovo Gorkom, turbulent streams of water have damaged bridges, and in certain places the roads have been washed away. Many high-tension powerline supports are damaged, houses are flooded, as are stock-farms at some settlements.

(?On the day of) the natural disaster the working people displayed selflessness and organization in saving the people's property. A headquarters was formed for eliminating the consequences of the typhoon. Detachments of machine-operators, road-builders and construction workers are strengthening bridges and roads against further erosion. Brigades of the rayon Kamchatenergo power-supply directorate are repairing electric powerlines.